The Columbian.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1890. VOL. 25, NO. 5.

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AN AUSTRIAN SCIENTIST DISCOVERS THE BACILLI OF INFLUENZA.

The members of the faculty of Vienna are greatly agitated over the discovery of the bacillus of influenza by Drs. Maximilian and Adolphe Jolles, of the bacterian laboratory at the General Hospital. The young scientists had determined to keep their discovery secret until at a special meeting of the medical faculty they proposed to relate their experiences and studies of the last two months, which have been so successful. I was let into the secret by one of the many American scientists who are studying in the laboratory. I presented myself at the farm of bacilli breeders and had an interesting talk on the subject.

"We came upon the traces of the bacilli quite accidently," said Dr. Maximilian Jolles, "about the middle of December in a sample of urine sent us by a practitioner who thought that his patient was suffering from kidney disease. Upon examining the urine microscopically we discovered a bacillus which, owing to the peculiar cassock formation of the head, we called "the bishop of bacilli." It was a bacillus we had never seen before nor had it ever been signaled by an bacteriologist.

"We immediately set forth with our whole staff upon an examination of the dejection and urine of influenza patients in the general hospital and in private practice and in every case the bishop bacilli were found in great numbers, while in excrement from various other maladies examined at the same time the bacilli could not be found."

THE BACILLI EXHIBITED.

The doctor then introduced me into his laboratory, where, inserted in glass tubes, the bacilli were seen at rest, and where the cultivation of the bacilli was in successful progress. "As you see," said the doctor, "they resemble in no way the cholera microbe, but have many points of resemblance with the bacilli of pneumonia discovered by Dr. Friedlander."

I then carefully examined the bacilli in the glass tubes stopped with cotton and half full of gelatin. On top of the gelatin I noticed what with the naked eye looked like a milky white spot, round in form. In the microscope I saw small animalculæ, elliptic in form and sharply defined. The great majority were yellow in color, but in the largest and oldest the cassock shaped heads were dark blue. They were lying parallel and very close to each other.

DIFFERENT FROM THE CHOLERA MICROBES.

Then the doctor showed me a tube containing Asiatic cholera microbes, which looked like fine threads and differed in every way from the influenza bacilli. As seen through the microscope, the cholera microbe resembles an infinitesimal comma. "I hope," said the doctor, "that the *Times* will accentuate the absolute difference in form and nature between the two animalculæ, because it is still generally beleived that the influenza is a forerunner of cholera which belief I think we have scientifically disposed of. Now, on the other hand, the influenza bacilli and the pneumonia bacilli are undoubtedly of the same family and analogous."

"When I was shown the bacilli of pneumonia, discovered and cultivated by Dr. Friedlander, they were less brilliant and less yellow in color and not nearly so elliptic in form and also much larger, with heads quite as clerical looking as those of the influenza bacillus. In the case of the influenza bacillus one does not see the gaseous bubbles to be seen in the gelatine in which the pneumonia bacilli is cultivated."

PREPARING FOR INOCULATION.

Looking around at this point I noticed various sized jars, resembling those in which last spring two of M. Pasteur's talented assistants endeavored to cultivate, attentuate and prepare for inoculation purposes the bacilli of diphtheria. "I see, doctor," I remarked, "that you are getting at the practical side of the discovery. When will you begin vaccination, or rather inoculation against influenza?"

"Well, I have no idea, but would not like to think that that happy process is postponed to the Greek Kalends. Had you not noticed our preparations I would not have spoken of our attempts in that direction at all, as up to the present they have not been very satisfactory. We had bred the bacilli and attentuated satisfactorily the virus, but our first case of inoculation killed the patient, a rabbit, on whom we tried it recently. He died immediately of blood-poisoning. I cannot speak about the experiments upon which we are now engaged except to say that they promise well,

"Another curious discovery," concluded the doctor, "was made on December 28, when the epidemic was at its height. I then examined some of the water which comes to the city from the Kaiser well, a hundred kilometres away in the Styrian Mountains, and I found two hundred and twenty-eight bacilli in every cubic centimetre of water."

The discoverer is a Viennese by birth, of small size, blonde, with Vandyke beard. He has only recently taken up his present position, having been for six years professor of bacteriology at the University of Wurzburg.

The condition of the world would be improved if men were to think less of dishonor of submitting to wrong, and more of dishonor of doing it.

Men are equally misunderstood from their speech as well as from their silence; but with this difference; their silence does not represent them; their speech misrepresents them.

No man was ever so completely skilled in the conduct of life, as not to receive new information from age and experience.

If we did but know how little some enjoy of the great things that they possess, there would not be much envy in the world.

Vermont has 7128 pensioners according to the latest statistics.

Death of Adam Forepaugh.

HE SUCCUMBS TO AN ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA.

Adam Forepaugh, Sr., the veteran showman, died at his residence in Philadelphia of pneumonia, last Thursday superinduced by grippe. Mr. Forepaugh was 68 years of age. He leaves a widow and one son, Adam Forepaugh Jr.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Adam Forepaugh, proprietor of the well known circus and menagerie known as Forepaugh's Aggregation, was born in Philadelphia Feb. 28, 1831 He began life as a butcher boy in the employ of one John Hinckle, at a salery of $4 a month and his board. At the age of 16 he ran away from home and went to work for John Butcher, a butcher in Cincinati, who is still living in Crawfordsville, Ind. Young Adam remained in his employ for a year and a half.

Leaving Cincinnati, he entered the employ of John Gray, a butcher and horse dealer. Returning to Philadelphia, he was in the butcher business up to 1848, when he embaaked in runing stage lines, and continued therein up to 1854. While in the omnibus business Mr. Forepaugh dealt in horses and cattle, and bought and sold in a single year as many as 10,000 horses. In 1861 he sold John O'Brien, who was runing a small wagon show, sixty-two horses for $9,000, and took as part payment an interest in the show.

At this time Mr. Forepaugh had no idea of permanently embarking in the show business, but, visiting the O'Brien show in Pittsburg, he purchased the same, and, buying Jerry Mabie's menagerie, combined the two, which formed the nucleus of the great Forepaugh show. The Mabie purchase consisted of two elephants and eight animals, for which he paid $42,000, and the property was delivered to him at Twelfth and State streets, Chicago, on the very day of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

Desiring a name to attract patronage Dan Rice was secured at a salary of $1,000 a week for thirty weeks, and at this figure he remained in Mr. Forepaugh's employ for three seasons. For eight years the earnings of the show were invested in its enlargement. Mr. Forepaugh increased the number of cages on exhibition until they numbered twenty, when the veteran managers declared that he was on the road to ruin. Next the number was increased to thirty, and at last to forty-four.

Up to 1876 the aggregation had moved by wagon but having now reached such gigantic proportions he had constructed his own trains of sleeping, coach, flat, box and stock cars, as well as a special car for the transportation of his business agents and advertisers. Of late years Mr. Forepaugh had increased his menagerie each season by direct importations from the wild beast dealers of Europe.

He perfected arrangements for a grand hippodrome performance in connection with his ponderous menagerie and circus, for which purpose he purchased abroad a large number of blooded and fleet horses, engaged trained and expert jockeys, and had made racing cars, modeled after the chariots of ancient Rome and Greece, and exhibited a perfect fac simile of the games and races for which the ancients were celebrated.

It was his boasts that he "owns, controls and exhibits more wild animals, and individually possesses more show property than any other single person or firm in the world." It is a remarkable fact that during Mr. Forepaugh's managerial career, he never suffered a financial reverse, but during many years continued to add to his fortune.

He was a large real estate holder in Philadelphia and Brooklyn, and in the former, his native city, he owned nearly one hundred houses, making his real estate possessions foot up over a million dollars.

West Virginia Corruption.

The contest over the Governorship of West Virgina is disgraceful but not surprising. A band of rich Republicans, who have had large interest in the unfortunate State for many years, have been trying to buy i s voters, to colonize it with negroes and to turn it over to the Republicans by corrupt methods To add to the misfortunes of the people some of the most prominent Democrats of the State have had a personal interest in overlooking these political crimes.

At the last State election it seemed as though crime had succeeded in electing a Republican Governor, but fortunately the Democrats have been able to discover the corrupt methods by which this result was brought about, so that there is now no doubt that Judge Fleming, the Democratic candidate, will be seated. Even some Republican members of the Legislature are expected to vote for him.

It has been clearly demonstrated that the Republican party of West Virginia which is under the control of Stephen B. Elkins, colonized two counties with Virginia negroes. A plurality of only 137 is claimed for Mr. Goff, but the Democrats show that 150 employees of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, natives of Virginia, went through the State in shanty cars and voted in at least two precincts.

The proof of corruption is so overwhelming that Col. John A. Hutchinson, Mr. Goff's leading counsel, has thrown up his brief. We know of only one eminent lawyer who is deep enough in the mire to pick it up, and that is Senator Edmunds, who already holds a brief from W. H. H. Miller in behalf of Dudley and the rest of the Republican party.—*World.*

A flatterer is said to be a beast who biteth smiling. But it is hard to know them from friends, they are so obsequious and full of protestation; for as a wolf resembles a dog, so doth a flatterer a friend.

No enjoyment, however inconsiderable, is confined to the present moment. A man is the happier for life from having made once an agreeable tour, or lived for any length of time with pleasant people, or enjoyed any considerable interval of innocent pleasure.

There is no dispute managed without a passion, and yet there is scarce a dispute worth a passion.

A Whisper to Our Girls.

"Be very careful in your conduct toward young men you meet. I will take it for granted that you are pretty, and, perhaps, a little gay and thoughtless as well. If I have pictured you correctly, remember that to be thoughtless counteracts being pretty. You know the proverb—'As a jewel of gold in a swine's snout, so is a fair woman without discretion. And no modern proverb venter or mender ever said a truer thing. Do be discreet, do not think that young men are the only delightful people in the world, or acts as if you thought so. Keep them at a proper distance, no man likes or respects a girl who runs after him, defers to his opinion, lets him say rude things to her, and takes liberties of action or speech. Again, don't go out driving or walking or sailing alone with any young man. Perhaps you will tell me that all girls do it. Not well-bred girls, my dear; if you have no real chaperon, take another girl with you. Half the tragedies of women begin in their carelessness in this manner. And over all do be most particular about the young men with whom you associate. Avoid fast men as you would lepers. Men who are dissipated are inherently low; no matter how rich, how handsome, how highly placed in what is called society, such men are no associates for a pure young girl. You do not know anything about their real lives and characters, and they know you do not; they take advantage of your natural lovely innocence, and admire it; though they know themselves they are not fit to touch the hem of your dress even. I must say something about your clothes. Don't be too fine; simplicity and exquisite fresh neatness are more attractive in a girl's costume than any extravagance of fashion or costliness of material; but even the plainest dress may be made flaunting by its immodest style. Again, be just as careful with what young women you are friendly with as I would have you be about young men. A girl is always judged by her friends; keep civilly aloft from the fast, slangy, the gigling girls you will too surely meet. Choose your company more carefully than your dress, for your friends are the true index of your moral and intellectual status. Nothing can ever retrieve the mistake you make now in these respects; you are now 'making history'—the history of your life. God never made, among all the exquisite things of creation, a more lovely, enchanting, exquisite, admirable creature than a fresh, pure, charming young girl, full of unselfish thoughts for others, gentle gracious, and spotless. Not the milk-white and stately lilies are so radiant in their stainless candor as such a girl; no tropic blossom vies with her health colored face beaming with the light of the sweet soul within her; she is the flower and crown of humanity.—*Ex.*

Riddleberger Dead.

Harrison Holt Riddleberger, ex-senator, died at 2:30 last Friday morning, after a long illness. His death was expected for several days. His family were present when he died.

Harrison H. Riddleberger, of Woodstock, was born in Edenburgh, Shenandoah county, Va., Oct. 4, 1844; received a common school education and had a home preceptor for two years; served three years in the Confederate states army as second and first lieutenant of infantry and captain of cavalry.

He was a lawyer by profession, and served as commonwealth's attorney of his county for two terms; also two terms of two years each in the house of delegates, and one term of four years in the state senate; since 1870 he had been editor of three newspapers, the Tenth Legion, the Shenandoah Democrat and the Virginian.

He was a member of the state committee of the Conservative party until 1875; was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket on 1876, and the same on the Readjuster ticket in 1880; in 1881 while commonwealth's attorney and state senator, he was elected to the United States senate as a Readjuster, in the place of John W. Johnston, Conservative, and took his seat Dec. 3, 1883. His term of service expired March 3, 1889, when he was succeeded by John S. Barbour, Democrat.

Few men in this day and generation have thrown away such political opportunities as ex-Senator Riddleberger, of Virginia. There was a time when he could have made himself a powerful factor in the politics of his state, but owing to his habits of life and his failure to grasp the situation, he threw the opportunities away.

About 1870 the agitation of the debt question commenced in Virginia, and Riddleberger came to the front a few years later with a bill which afterward passed through the combined efforts of what was then known as "Readjusters" and the Republicans. Mahone was the political leader of the new party, and his excuse for leaving the Democrats was the debt question, but in reality he was mad because he failed to receive the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1877.

When the alliance that was formed between the Readjusters and Republicans became strong enough to control, Mahone was sent to the United States senate, and two years later Riddleberger got the other senatorship.

It was not until 1884 that Mahone declared himself a Republican in politics. He had before that claimed to be a better Democrat than Ben Hill, of Georgia. Riddleberger had broken with Mahone in the meantime, and was in a position in 1885 to slip right back into the Democratic party. The Republican senators captured him, and as long as his vote was needed in the senate he was humored, but when it was not needed the young man from Virginia was squelched, as will be remembered in connection with his arrest and removal from the senate chamber for boisterous and unparliamentary language.

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Roads and Road Laws.

At the State Board of Agriculture held at Harrisburg last week Governor Beaver delivered the opening address, in the course of which he said: "After referring to the great need of a uniform system of road-making in the State, that the Legislatures of the past have been largely responsible for the present condition of our highways. The statutes on this subject have been so altered, amended and otherwise changed that no man in one county could tell what the road law was in an adjoining county.

The present road laws had for their basis the act of 1836. The Legislature which convened in that year was one of the best that had ever met. They acted on many vital public questions and among others laid the foundation for our road laws of the present. But they had legislated for half a century ago. The State was then in its infancy. Many of the counties which were then an unbroken wilderness, are now densely populated. The conditions of our civilization have changed, and, admitting that the act of 1836 was a wise one, the fact remains that we have grown out of the old condition of things and must meet the new one with adequate legislation. To-day there are at least forty counties in the State that do not recognize as binding obligations of the first section of that act. Some counties have totally abolished the old road laws. In Chester County they have half a dozen systems of road making. Nearly every township has its own system, and the lawyers of that county have found it necessary to codify these laws and make them a separate study.

"We must make up our minds," continued Governor Beaver, "that every township cannot have its own separate road laws; every county cannot have its own system. It is not desirable that they should."

STATE ROADS FAVORED.

The Governer stated as his belief that there should be a series of State roads constructed to follow old lines of highways. These State roads should be supported by the Commonwealth He had driven over about 450 miles of roads in this State in his carriage with his boys, and while he impressed them with the fact that Pennsylvania was the greatest State in the Union, he was compelled to admit that it had the worst roads of any. (Laughter and applause). With reference to county roads, the highways radiating from their principal cities and towns, he said the counties should construct and maintain them. It would be a safe plan to place the construction of all these throughfares under the supervision of a competent county engineer, to be appointed by the Courts of Quarter Sessions. With reference to the necessary legislation, members of the Legislature must not act looking to the number of votes which they expect to be cast for their re-election. This was a matter in which the Legislature must be abreast of the times. The State Board of Agriculture and all other organizations interested in this question must back up members of the Legislature who vote to improve the road laws, and thus encourage the enactment of necessary laws for the improvement of the highways.

Governor Beaver was followed by Alex Dempster, of Pittsburg, the representative of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, which has 300 members.

Mr. Dempster confined his remarks chiefly to a presentation of a draft of a proposed road law suggested by the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania. This act was not prepared and printed in time for action by the last Legislature, but will be submitted to the next Legislature, if it possesses the scrutiny of the Road Law Commission. The salient points of the proposed act are:

Section 1 provides that it shall be the duty of the Court of Common Pleas of each county to appoint a board of four, who, with the county engineer, shall constitute a roads commission to divide all thoroughfare into three classes: *highways, roads* and *lanes. Highways* shall include all those radiating from the county seat to other populous points in the county, or to the boundary lines of the county, and those connecting such other populous points; or those which by reason of their connection and extension in the same general direction, afford a continuous line of travel between such centres or to such boundary lines.

"Roads" shall include all thoroughfares now designated township roads and which may not be classed as highways under this act. "Lanes" shall include what are now styled "private roads" and which are used only for ingress and egress from roads or highways to individual property.

Section 3 provides for the election in every township one person to serve for one year, one person to serve for two years, who shall be styled "road directors," and each annual township election thereafter, they shall elect one person to serve for three years.

These road directors are to levy the tax, which is not to exceed seven and a half mills on the dollar, and, in conjunction with the engineer, are to divide the townships into road districts, open new roads and vacate existing roads upon the petition of not less than six (6), taxpayers of the township in which the road is located whenever they, or a majority of them, shall deem it necessary for the convenience or safety of public travel to do so.

After the arrangements for collecting damages it is provided that the width of all highways shall not be less than fifty feet, and of roads not less than forty feet. The road director is to receive $2.50 a day.

Section 18 provides for the appointment, by the court, of a supervising civil engineer for each county, of at least ten year's experience, to serve a term of three years. This county engineer is to take entire control of the improvement of roads and bridges and report to the county commissioners, at the close of each fiscal year the work done."

Not to return one good office for another is inhuman; but to return evil for good is diabolical. There are too many even of this sort, who, the more they owe, the more they hate. There is nothing more dangerous than to oblige these people, for when they are conscious of not paying the debt, they wish the creditor out of the way.

Letter From Cleveland.

A letter from ex-President Cleveland was read Friday last at the concluding session of the Custom Cutters, national convention at Chicago. The full text was as follows:

G. H. Hunton, Esq., President—*Dear Sir:* I thank you for sending me your address made at the convention of the Custom Foreman Tailor's association and I have read the same with interest. The question of tariff directly affects all the people of the land in a substantial way, and they ought to be interested in its discussion. I am afraid that a great many of our fellow citizens are too apt to regard this as a political question, intricate and complex, affecting them in a remote way, and one which may well enough be left for politicians to wrangle over. This induces a neglect of the subject on the part of a great number of our people and willingness to blindly follow the party to which they happen to belong in their action upon it. It is a good sign to see practical men, such as belong to your association, discussing the question for themselves. If this is done intelligently and with sincere interest to secure the truth, tariff reformers, I think, have no need to fear the result of such discussion. Very truly yours, GROVER CLEVELAND.

This letter was written in a reply to the one by Mr. Hunton, president of the cutters' association, asking for some statement on the tariff question, as it affected the tailors. An exactly similar letter was sent to President Harrison, but as yet, no reply has been received. After the letter had been read the convention extended its thanks to Mr. Cleveland.

Pineapple for Diphtheria.

Recently a paper printed the important announcement that the juice of the pineapple is a cure for diphtheria, and asserted further that the fact is nothing new; the Creoles of the south have long known of the value of pineapple juice in the treatment of dread diseases.

One man says he administered the juice to his seven year old boy, who was in great distress for breath, and four hours thereafter the patient began to cough up the diphtheric membraine. Another says he used the juice in the case of his six year old daughter, who was dangerously ill with diphtheria. He says he induced the little sufferer to take the juice through a medicine tube, and within two or three hours she began coughing up small bits of the membrane.

As the diphtheritic membraine which grows in the air passages is of a foungoid character, physicians have all along recogoized the fact that if some acid could be applied that if some acid could be applied that would disintegrate the membrane without attacking the mucous surfaces the disease could be readily controled. It would be gratifying, but not surprising, if the simple juice of the pineapple should become established as a specific for the cure of diphtheria. It would simply be confirmation of the theory that nature has cure for every ill. In the application of pineapple juice for diphtheria, parents should, of course, consult the family physician. No progressive doctor will slight new discoveries in any field medicine, and experiment with the allged cure should be supplemented to regular course of treatment prescribed by the lessons of medical experience.

We have expected it ever since tin mines were discovered in Dakota. Tin has always been on the free list on the ground that there was none of it in this country. The American owners of the Dakota tin mines have now formally filed their claim for protection. We say the American owners advisedly for these mines have been sold in England and while the ownership is nominally in American companies it is really in English capitalists. The object of the duty will be to raise the price of block tin and we have no doubt that this object will be attained, so that the immediate result of the discovery of a new metal in this country will be that it will cost us more than it did when we had to bring it from the other side of the world. We are of course informed that the Dakota tin miners get $2.50 a day while the miners in Cornwall get 75 cents and we presume that miners of the Straits Settlements work for nothing and board themselves. But we learned last summer from the *New York Tribune* that copper mined in Montana by men who got $3.50 a day was carried all the way to London and there sold for a cent a pound less than the Spanish copper mined by men who got 80 cents a day could be sold for.

We have been asked why the authors of the Constitution incorporated in it the electoral college methods of choosing a President. The gentlemen who prepared the Constitution had for the most part no very great confidence in the intelligence and character of the masses of the people, and, with some exceptions they did not feel like trusting the people directly with the power of selecting the president. They evidently had no idea that the popular will would make the electoral college device a mere form, as it did very early in our history. Their idea was that a body of eminent men, selected for the purpose, would make a more judicious and careful selection of President than Congress or a popular convention would. It was intended that the electoral college should not merely register the will of the people, but should assemble uninstructed and make its own free and independent choice of President and Vice President. Another reason for providing an electorial college was that the fathers of the Republic knew nothing about national conventions, and of course saw the impossibility of mass conventions of the people of whole States, and saw in the electoral college a representative body small enough to meet in State groups, and deliberate and discuss the important matters in the choice of a Chief Magistrate. The choice of a President by electors, like the choice of Senators by Legislatures, was intended to serve as a check upon popular impulses, and the rights of the small States were protected in some measure from the great majorities of votes cast in the large States by the provision of one elector for each Senator as well as one for each Representative.

Carrying Coals to Newcastle.

This is considered folly, but it is an astounding fact that Speer's Wines raised at Passaic, N. J., have acquired such a reputation for purity and excellence abroad, that they are shipped by steamers that leave New York for Europe. It is enjoying an enviable reputation at home and is used by the leading physicians in America as well as in Europe.

Men are often capable of greater things than they perform. They are sent into the world with bills of credit and seldom draw to their full extent.

The Columbian.

G. B. Elwell, J. E. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1890.

The cashier of the New York post office was discovered to be a defaulter for $24,000, and he blew his brains out.

The Pennsylvania railroad last week resumed the sale of clerical tickets to all preachers who are engaged in no other business, the rates being two cents per mile. The sale of these tickets was discontinued in March, 1885.

The body of J. G. Ditman the Philadelphia banker who disappeared so mysteriously in Fairmount Park on the 11th of December, was found floating in the Schuylkill river on Sunday afternoon. He had $143,000 in life insurance.

A Philadelphia crank shot at Bishop Whitaker in St. John's church during Sunday evening service. He was captured and placed under arrest. The ball missed its mark and the Bishop did not know that he had been shot at until after the service was over. The man gave as a reason for his act that the Bishop did not agree with him on prohibition.

At a special meeting of board of trade of Scranton Monday evening a letter was read from the trustees of the Albright estate, Mrs. Jennie R. Rennett and Mrs Maria H. Archbald, of Scranton; Henry C. Albright, of Utica and Joseph Albright, Jr., of Buffalo, children of the late Mr. and Mrs J. J. Albright, donating the Albright homestead property, corner of Washington avenue and Vine street, to the city for a public library, and a further donation from Joseph J. Albright, Jr., of $75,000 for a building thereon. The city is to furnish the necesary books.

Wallace wants to be Governor.

John M. Garman, Esq., of Nanticoke, is authority for the statement that Ex-U. S. Senator William A. Wallace will be a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Garman did not mention the name of his informant, he said he was a very close friend of Mr. Wallace, and that he desired the nomination.—*Wilkes-Barre Leader.*

An effort is being made in Congress for the establishment of a new United States District Court. Congressman McCormick, of Williamsport, has introduced a bill to establish a judical district in this State, to be called the Middle District, and to consist of the counties of Potter, Tioga, Bradford, Cameron, Clinton, Lycoming, Sullivan, Wyoming, Lackawanna, Clearfield, Centre, Union, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Luzerne, Huntington, Mifflin; Juniata, Snyder, Perry, Dauphin, Lebanon, Fulton, Franklin, Adams, Cumberland and York. The courts are to be held at Williamsport in January and June, at Scranton in March and September, and at Harrisburg in May and October.

Who shall decide when Judges disagree? There is a difference of opinion among Judges as to whom the law making constables elective for three years goes into effect. Judge Sitzer holds that the law went into effect last February and has accordingly given notice for all constables elected at that time to come into April court and give bonds for the balance of the term—two years. The Judges of Northampton county have instructed R. H. Trach, Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, to notify the constables of the boroughs and townships of that county that they shall advertise the election of constables in the townships and boroughs of the country on the third Tuesday of February will serve for three years. Pottsville papers say that Judge Pershing has expressed the unofficial opinion that the new constable's law does not go into operation until next February. It was decided by the court of Carbon county that the new law went into effect last February and the newly elected Carbon county constables were all sworn into office for a term of three years at April court 1889. It is also said in the Pottsville papers that the Schuykill county constables want the benefit of the new law and mean to have it legally tested.—*Wyoming Democrat.*

Another Postage Stamp.

Edward Paxson of Philadelphia is the originator of a new postage stamp the design for which has been submitted to the Post Office Department.

The stamp will be about double the size of an ordinary postage stamp, or very near the size of the present special delivery stamp. It will contain the business card of the purchaser in a space adjoining the vignette.

Above this space the words "United States" will be printed, below it the denomination of stamp, above the vignette the word "business," and below it the word "postage."

The stamp is especially useful for business and professional men and municipal offices.

It will effectually check the pilfering of stamps in large business houses, for few clerks would run the risk of exposing themselves by using in their correspondence or otherwise, stamps belonging to a wellknown firm. It will furthermore be advantageous as a return card. Whether the Post Office Department will approve of the plans submitted to it is, of course, uncertain, but the result will be watched with much interest by business men throughout the country.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular correspondent.)

Washington, D. C. Jan. 27, 1890.

Mr. Blaine represents one side and Senator Quay and Representative Ray of Pennsylvania, the other in a very pretty fight over a post-office in Pennsylvania. Mr. Ray, in whose district the postoffice is, selected a man for the position, got the indorsement of Mr Quay and handed the application to the Postmaster General with the expectation that the appointment would be immediately made. This was some weeks ago, and the Pennsylvanians have just discovered the cause of the trouble. Mr. Blaine gave a cousin of his a strong letter to the Post-master General asking for the same postoffice. Mr. Wanamaker not wishing to offend either the Senator or the Secretary has refused to recommend either's candidate. That's the present status of the fight. The end is looked forward to with interest.

Ex-Speaker Carlisle explained to a democratic caucus of the House the changes that the republican members of the committee on Rules proposed making in the Code of Rules; he also pointed out why certain of the changes proposed would be particularly objectionable to the minority. There was a general discussion, both of the Rules and of the now plainly to be seen, intention of the republicans to give every republican contestant the seat now held by a democrat. No resolution of any sort was adopted but it was nevertheless well understood that if the republicans attempted to bring up and dispose of the contested case of Smith vs. Jackson, which has already been reported to the House, before the Rules are adopted the democrats would resort to every legitimate method of defeating them, even to the extent of breaking a quorum. In this connection the fact may be mentioned that the democrats in the House lack discipline. They have splendid leaders, but they don't properly support them. And worse than all many of them are constantly out of their seats just when their votes are most needed. Speaker Reed's decision might have been overridden on two occasions last week if the democratic absentees had occupied their seats.

It took Senator Ingalls exactly two hours to tell the Senate that he didn't know about the race problem. The language used was mild, compared with the Kansas Senator's previous speeches.

The World's Fair isn't getting solved as easily and as promptly as it was generally expected to be. The Senate Committee is to meet Friday. The House committee meets constantly, but, owing to its peculiar construction, does nothing.

Senator Briggs declaration that "Ohio should be eternally democratic" has struck a responsive cord in the hearts of the Ohio democratic Congressmen, and they intend it shall be, beginning with the Congressional election next November.

Well, the Civil Service Commission is to be investigated, the House Committee on Reform in the Civil service having decided this morning to take a favorable report on the resolution providing therefor, and its passage by the House being only a question of time.

Senator Sherman has put his foot in it bad in his recommendation of a postmaster for Columbus, Ohio, if one may judge by the protests pouring in by mail and wire upon Mr. Harrison, the Postmaster general and the Ohio Congressman, from the citizens of Columbus. Unless Mr. Sherman withdraws his man he will be appointed, is what they say at the Post-office department.

It seems from the evidence taken by the Naval court of inquiry, now sitting here, that instead of one, as had been charged, there are two organizations of Naval officers, found solely for the purpose of influencing Congressional legislation in which they are interested.

Secretary Windom, in a long letter to Senator Frye, chairman of the Senate committee on Commerce, opposes the bill now in the hands of that committee providing for the taking of Seals in the Alaska waters by the Government, and favors a renewal of the lease of the present company.

Senator Vest's Committee on the beef industry is at work again after several weeks vacation. The railroad men are being heard. This will finish the investigation.

Senator Gorman, after the Senate had passed a bill appropriating $500,000 for the continuance of the improvements at the mouth of the Columbia river, gave notice that would oppose further specific appropriations until all public works were considered in the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. Henry Wolcott, of Colorado, a brother of Senator Wolcott, is in Washington, and has been expressing publicly some very hard opinions of Mr. Harrison and his administration. It is said to see such ill-feelings between political brethren.

Judge Yerkes' Decision.

HE SAYS CONSTABLES ELECTED LAST FEBRUARY HOLD OFFICE FOR THREE YEARS.

DOYLESTOWN, Jan. 27.—Judge Yerkes this morning decided the question whether the constables shall serve one or three years, so far as Bucks County is concerned, by an opinion handed down in which he holds that the framers of the Act of February 14, 1889, intended that the law should go into effect immediately and that the officers elected last February were elected subject to said act.

After citing many references in support of his opinion, Judge Yerkes says:

"From the circumstances that the statute names the third Tuesday, the established day for holding the election, it is a fair presumption that the main thought in the Legislative mind, as to the time when the enactment should operate, was the next election at which constables could be voted for to-wit: the next third Tuesday in February.

"From a hasty examination of the laws we conclude that the constables were not required to give notice of the terms of office of the persons to be voted for, and as every person is presumed to know the law, as contained in a statute, from the moment of its approval, the presumption is that the voters, when they voted, knew the law to be that the constables then elected would serve for three years. Therefore notice of the change of term was unnecessary."

Disgusted Indianians Express Their Opinions of Harrison.

The following dispatch from Jeffersonville, Indiana, shows the dissatisfaction that exists in that county in regard to President Harrison: The feeling against Michener and Harrison which led to the burning of Harrison's picture and the campaign paraphernalia by the Lincoln League here two months ago, showed itself at North Vernon Thursday at the Republican Convention of the Third Congressional District to elect State Central Committeemen. The fun began when Robert Tracewell, of Corydon, denounced Harrison's appointments and policy. Gen. Jasper Packard, of New Albany attempted to smooth things over by offering a resolution indorsing the Administration, but it was followed by an amendment to indorse Gov. Hovey first and Harrison last. Another delegate offered a resolution leaving Harrison out altogether and indorsing Hovey alone. The climax was reached when an irate old delegate endeavored to submit the following:

Whereas, We understand that President Harrison claims that he is under no particular obligation to the leaders of the grand old Republican party in the last campaign, but owes his election directly to the intervention of Providence.

Resolved, That we dissent from his view of the case and lament the unhappy situation in which Providence is placed through his efforts to shift the responsibility for the late accident.

But while the Convention appeared largely to agree harmony was pleaded and it bravely escaped being offered. At last a resolution mildly indorsing Hovey and Harrison was passed. The anti-Michener-Harrison men were within five votes of electing their man Central Committeemen, but finally T. Everett Carter, of Seymour was chosen.

According to Edtor Joseph W. Powell, of the Wilkes-Barre *Record*, there will be some lively times in the Twelfth Congressional District this fall. He says that there are already six Congressional candidates in the field. They are ex-Representative Miner, George Shonk, C. D. Foster, Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, Alex. Farnham, and, in case of his missing the gubernational nomination, Congressman Osborne, whose friends will claim that he is fairly entitled to a second term in the district. A successor to Hon. Stanley Woodward, president judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, is to be chosen, and Mr. Powell believes that the non-partisan idea will prevail in the selection.

Around the World in 72 Days.

The New York *World* sent a young lady named Nellie Bly to make a trip around the world over the same route which Jules Verne took for the imaginary trip of Phileas Fogg in his tour around the world in 80 days. She left New York on the steamer Augusta Victoria, November 14, 1889, at 9 o'clock, 40 minutes and 30 seconds.

Here is the itinerary Nellie Bly carried in her one solitary little grip-sack. It shows what she thought she might do. What has been done has outstripped her wildest anticipations:

Nov. 14—Leave New York by steamship Augusta Victoria, 9:30 a. m.
Nov. 21—Due Southampton; London, by rail in three hours.
Nov. 22—Leave Victoria Station, London, 8 p. m. on India mail.
Nov. 23—Calais, Paris, Turin.
Nov. 24—Brindisi, at 10 14 p. m.
Nov. 25—Leave Brindisi, Steamship Cathay, 2 a. m.
Nov. 27—Ismailia.
Dec. 3—Aden.
Dec. 10—Colombo, Ceylon.
Dec. 16—Penang.
Dec. 18—Singapore.
Dec 25—Hong Kong.
Dec. 28—Leave Hong Kong for Yokohama.
Jan. 7—Leave Yokokama for San Francisco by steamship Oceanica.
Jan. 22—Due San Francisco.
Jan. 27—Due at *The World* office in New York.
Nov. 14 to Jan. 27—New York to New York—75 days.

According to this time her time would have been 74 days, 9 hours, 19 minutes and 30 seconds. She started with the intention of doing better than the schedule and when she reached Yokohama she was more than two days ahead of her schedule. She arrived at San Francisco, January 21 at at 9:10 a. m, An escorting party had been sent out to meet the traveler at San Francisco, the escorting party took the Northern Pacific Railway, as that was the route that Nellie Bly expected to return. In the Sierra Nevada Mountains the party encountered the worst snow blockade ever known—for several days efforts were made to get through the drifts but without avail—at last the escorting party abandoned the train and with snow shoes, worked their way over the mountains of snow to the first depot from which trains were running and by this means they just arrived at San Francisco in time to meet Miss Bly. A special train was provided with which to carry the globe trotter over the Southern Pacific Railway at the fastest possible speed to make. The new route was so much longer that the extra must run on the fastest time to make up for the great difference occasioned on account of the snow blockade on the Northern Pacific. When the special left San Francisco they were running at a mile a minute—the first accident during her trip occurred soon after leaving San Francisco — the engineer saw in the distance ahead of them a hand car operated by several men—the whistle was blown and the men had just enough time to jump off the hand car, when the engine struck it and the hand car was made a complete wreck. The special was stopped and when it was ascertained that no damage was done to the engine—on the train flew at unprecedented speed.

In the 23,000 miles covered by Miss Bly there was only one time when she was in any actual danger. This was at Gallup, N. M., on Wednesday, and her escape and the escape of every person on the train was little short of miraculous. Three miles east of Gallup track repairers were putting back in place bridge stringers over a ravine fully one hundred feet deep. The rails were in place, held up by jackscrews.

The train was running at the rate of 50 miles an hour, and when the workmen heard it coming with a rush and a roar several of them started up the track to give warning. They were too late and the locomotive, with its single coach, dashed on. The engineer caught glimpse of two men waving a red flag, but he couldn't stop. With throttle wide open he fairly flew across the chasm. The rails bent under the weight of the train; but, frail as it was the structure did not give way. Trainmen who saw the train go thundering over the canyon say the escape was without parallel in railway history.

Miss Bly's ride over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad was one of the wonders of moderan railroading. Here is an account Miss Bly gives of her fast travel: The Santa Fe road is not losing any time with us. Engines are ready at every point and no sooner does one uncouple than another, quick as thought, almost, is in its place and fast as lightning we are away again. A little after 8 o'clock we crossed the Kansas line, at 8.30 were at Comanche. Here orders were given to exceed the limit of fifty miles per hour placed upon our speed in the first instructions There were points between Larkin and Dodge City at which we were running fifty-five to sixty five miles an hour Between Pierceville and Cimarron, nineteen miles, the running time was seventeen minutes—more than a mile a minute. The engineer in whose cab we were at this time is L. H Weir, one of the best men on the Santa Fe system. From Larkin to Dodge City sixty nine miles, we ran in fifty-one minutes, and the entire distance from La Junta to Dodge City, 103 miles was made in three hours and forty-three minutes. The 128 miles from Emporia to Kansas City was made in two hours and a half, Think of it! All day long, we have been whirled along at the amazing average speed of a mile a minute. Often we travelled faster. From Garden City we ran fifty-nine miles in fifty-three minutes. Once we ran thirteen miles in elevin minutes between Topeka and Kansas City. We ran one mile in fifty-three seconds and twenty-six miles in twenty-four minutes. I am told on the quiet that the Santa Fe people are emulating my round-the-world tour and trying to break the record. Heretofore the trip made by President Strong, of the Santa Fe system, has stood unequalled, but Mr. Strong's ride the railroad men tell me, was slow compared with mine.

The ride of 2,566 miles from the Pacific coast has been made in six-ty-nine and one-half hours. It is the fastest trip I am informed that has yet been made for this distance.

The special train arrived at Chicago Friday morning, Jan. 24th. Here she took the regular fast line of the Pennsylvania R. R., and arrived in New York City at 3 51 53, Saturday afternoon, making the trip around the globe in 72 days 6 hours, 11 minutes and 23 seconds.

Farmers and Good Roads

It is natural that the State Board of Agriculture should manifest a deep interest in the movement to secure better roads. While all the State is concerned in the project, to the farmers good roads are a vital matter. They mean an increased value in all farming lands. This has been proved experimentally again and again. They mean an increase in the productive power of the horses maintained by farmers from twenty-five to fifty per cent. If this proposed road movement shall abolish the toll-gates and make all highways free, as they should be, it will release the farmers from a most onerous tax. Improved roads, all free, which can be used without difficulty at all seasons of the year, mean a new condition of things for our farmers by which farming will be made less expensive, more agreeable and more profitable.

While all this is easily demonstrated and freely conceded the improved road idea, though favored by the State Board of Agriculture does not seem to be supported by the farmers themselves with any great degree of unanimity and enthusiasm. The reason of this is plain. They would like better roads. They see their advantage clear enough; but who is to pay for them? If they are to be a charge upon the township, as now, the increased taxes would mean bankruptcy and confiscation to many farmers and great hardships to all. The township taxes are now so heavy as to be a grievous burden on farmers. It is because of their complaints largely that a revenue commission is about to undertake the task of revising the entire tax system in vogue in this Commonwealth. If the roads must wait for their improvement until the sparsely peopled and often very poor country districts shall bear the expense of their improvement the talk of better public highways is worse than idle, and the whole scheme of road improvement might as well be postponed indefinitely.

To throw the cost upon the county does not better the matter very much for the farmers. The State must take up the task if it is going to be done in thorough fashion and on a comprehensive system. Strictly local roads are properly a matter of local concern, and should be built and maintained at the cost of the municipality, township, borough, city and county within whose jurisdiction they begin and end. But main highways—those which cross county lines and connect important places, may be properly regarded as State roads, and they should be constructed and maintained by the State. Unless the people and Legislature can be brought to make this important change our roads will continue to be morasses in wet weather, and impassable for a good fraction of each year, because the reason of our bad roads will continue, which is the financial inability of our farmers and country people to make them very much better than they are.—*Press.*

Wants Money For Burial Rites.

THE PASTOR OF A HUNGARIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH REFUSES THE FUNERAL CEREMONY.

WILKES-BARRE, Jan. 27—Plymouth witnessed another peculiar church difficulty to-day. The congregation of the Hungarian Catholic Church is presided over by Rev. Father Kolesko. On Saturday a Hungarian named Gritvitchki died, and this afternoon the remains were brought to the church for the customary funeral services. They were laid in front of the altar and a large number of the friends of the dead man assembled in the church.

Finally Father Kolesko mounted the steps of the altar and announced that he would not hold the service unless he was paid $8 in advance. The friends of the deceased said they had no money and asked him to wait till next pay day. The priest refused and after some further dispute the Hungarians went out, leaving the body there. After waiting awhile the priest sent for them again and offered to hold the services for $5.

Again they pleaded they had no money, on which the priest ordered them to take the body out of the church. They refused to do this, and he drove them out of the building and locked the doors. Then he went to the burgess and asked him to have the body removed, out the burgess declined to interfere. The body now lies in the church, which is locked up and entirely deserted.

WHAT IS

SCROFULA

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which developes ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or the many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors;" which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

How Can It Be **CURED**

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. Some of these cures are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula, be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My daughter Mary was afflicted with scrofulous sore neck from the time she was 22 months old till she became six years of age. Lumps formed in her neck, and one of them after growing to the size of a pigeon's egg, became a running sore for over three years. We gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla, when the lump and all indications of scrofula entirely disappeared, and now she seems to be a healthy child." J. S. CARLILE, Nauright, N. J.

N. B. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

She Blushed.

awfully when I told her what to do for those horrid pimples with which her face was covered. She now says if you want a pink and white complexion with a nice clear smooth skin, you must use that best of all blood purifiers, Sulphur Bitters.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDET.

The undersigned announces himself as a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public schools of Columbia County, and respectfully asks to be supported for that office at the coming election in May next.

W. C. JOHNSTON,
Jerseytown, Pa.

Cures Liver Complaint, Bilious Affections, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Sick Stomach, Giddiness, Costiveness, Dyspepsia Kidney trouble and all delicate Female Complaints. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.

LAXADOR LAXADOR

DREXEL'S BELL COLOGNE
Fragrant! Lasting!
The Leading Perfume for the Toilet and Handkerchief.
Sold by all dealers. Price 25 cts.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
CURES COUGHS & COLDS FOR 25 C

SALVATION OIL
Price only 25 cts. Sold by all druggists.
Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sores, Burns, Wounds, Cuts, Scalds, Backache, Frostbites, Chapped Hands and Face, Gout, or any bodily pain or ailment.

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote.—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

BRIGGS'
HEADACHE - TROCHES
—FOR—
SICK HEADACHE
—IN ITS—
Nervous, Bilious, or Congestive Forms.

This remedy is the perscription of one of the leading physicians of Paris, France, and was used by him with unparalleled success for over thirty years, it was first given to the public as a proprietary medicine in 1878 since which time it has found its way into almost every county on the face of the globe, and become a favorite remedy with thousands of the leading physicians. Medical societies have discussed its marvelous success at their annual conventions, and after their official chemists have analyzed it and found that it contained no opiates, bromides or other harmful ingredients placed it among their standard remedies.

TESTIMONIAL.
L. R. BROWN, M. D.,
23 West Jersey St.,
ELIZABETH N. J. June 26, 1889.
This is to certify that I have used for some months with much satisfaction, the combination of remedies, for Headache, known as Briggs' Headache Troches. The remedy cures more headache, especially such as affect Nervous Women, than anything I am acquainted with, and if this certificate will be the means of bringing it to the favorable attention of sufferers from that trouble, I shall feel that I have done them a service.
L. R. BROWN.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.
Sold by all Druggists, or sent by Mail on Receipt of Price.
Briggs' Medicine Co.,
ELIZABETH, N. J.
9-27-1y.

BYRON CLARK, A. M. M. D.
New York City.

SPECIALIST.
In The Treatment of Chronic Diseases confines his practice to such cases only as are so clearly and fully developed as to make a complete and positive Diagnosis without Questioning or allowing Patients to make a statement of their condition. On this basis of Positive Diagnosis, for treatment, Dr Clark's Experience has become strictly unlimited by a Thirty Years Practice which in extent, variety, and successful results is equalled by few and excelled by none. Patients, male and female, not cured by ordinary Treatment or in doubt as to the nature of their diseases Especially Invited.
DR. CLARK Originated, Teaches and Practices *Positive Diagnosis* and by confining his Practice Exclusively to fully developed chronic diseases of *Men and Women*, has attained unusual success in the treatment of many of the so called incurable maladies—can be consulted free of charge.
AT
NEW YORK CITY, at the "Byron," 107 West 98th street, June 10 to 20, Sept. 18 to 22, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2, Oct. 17 to 23, Nov. 6 to 13, 1889; Jan. 26 to Feb. 2, Feb 16 to 23 and March 9 to 13, 1890
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Bingham House, Monday Feb. 3.
SUNBURY, PA., City Hotel, Tuesday, Feb. 4.
CATAWISSA, PA., Susquehanna House, Wednesday, Feb 5.
BLOOMSBURG, PA., Exchange Hotel, Thursday, Feb. 6
MILTON, PA., Riverside Hotel, Friday, Feb. 7.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

FIRST WEEK.

Beaver—John A. Breidigh.
Benton—Benton C. Cole.
Berwick—Herbert C. Laubach, Peter J. Sult, Daniel Walburn.
Bloomsburg—O. R. Everly, Jacob Holder, W. H. Boone, Hubert Hartman, C. E. Hower, C. A. Moyer.
Catawissa—Clinton Ellis, Amos Hile, Geo. Reifsnyder, Charles Wanich.
Centre—Milton Adams, W. H. Hess, James Kocher.
Conyngham—Robert Canfield.
Fishingcreek—J. S. Campbell, S. F. Edgar.
Franklin—John Ar ly.
Hemlock—Clark Fursel.
Jackson—Frank Young, Lloyd Young.
Locust—Daniel Artman.
Main—Allison Derr, J Wesley John, J. K. Longenberger.
Mifflin—George Emerick.
Orange—William Neyhard, M. A Williams.
Roaringcreek—Solomon Maury.
Scott—Baltis White.
Pine—Wesley Sones.
Sugarloaf—D. K. S. Kile

SECOND WEEK.

Beaver—C. E. Benninger.
Benton—Clement Mellenrie.
Berwick—Abner Welsh.
Briarcreek—Samuel S. Sitler.
Bloomsburg—W. B. Allen, W. M. Lemon, Charles Ohl, W. J. Shutt.
Catawissa—Wm. G. Fisher, Lewis Harhurst, Mayberry G. Hughes, Will McLaughlin, P. H. Shulman, John Waitz.
Conyngham—B. J. Doyle.
Fishingcreek—Hiram Karnes, Isiah Raber, David Yost.
Franklin—Edward Englehart.
Greenwood—Samuel Berninger, Isaac Hayecock, John Morris
Hemlock—P. S. Brugger, Samuel Girton, M. H. Hughes, Amos Hartman, Mathias Whitenight, jr.
Locust—Silas Lieby, Obadiah Young.
Madison—Clinton Pegg.
Main—John A. Shuman, J. C. Shuman.
Pine—James Masters.
Roaringcreek—Jacob Hoffman.
Scott—J. M. Bulshizer, Isaac Reichard.

GRAND JURORS.

The following is a list of Grand Jurors for February term 1890:

Beaver—Wheeler Schlicker.
Benton—D. W. Force, Edward McHenry.
Berwick—B. D. Fress, Harvey Hess, John B. Withers.
Bloomsburg—Wm. F. Bodine, H. D Manning, Charles Rabb
Catawissa—John Erwine, T. E. Harder, Jeremiah Yeager.
Centre—I. B. Boone, Z. T. Fowler.
Conyngham—Harry K Evans.
Fishingcreek—Noah W. Hess.
Greenwood—Jonathan Hartman.
Hemlock—P. A. Fetterolf, C. M. Terwilliger.
Locust—Lewis Ritner.
Mifflin—H. S. Andreas, John Michael.
Mt. Pleasant—Henry Ale.
Sugarloaf—W. M. Clinger.

REGISTER'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors that the following administrators', executors', guardians accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, February 3rd, 1890, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day.

No. 1. The first and final account of A. J. Crawford and Levi Zahner, executors, &c., of Henry C. Crawford, late of the town of Bloomsburg, Col. Co. deceased.

No. 2. First and final account of O. W Cherington, executor of Mary Ann Cheri gton late of Roaringcreek township, Columbia County, deceased.

No. 3. First and final account of O. W. Cherington, executor of Rachel Cherington, late of Roaringcreek township, Columbia county, deceased.

No. 4. First and final account of Jesse J. John, executor of the last will and testament of Eliza V. Walter, late of the township of Locust, Columbia county, deceased.

No. 5. The first and final account of R. W. Brumstetler, administrator &c. of Jesse Brumstetler, late of the township of Orange, Columbia Co., deceased.

No. 6. The first and final account of A. P. Young, executor of the last will and testament of Eliza Young, late of Greenwood township, Col. Co., deceased.

No. 7. First and final account of A. P. Young, administrator d. b. n. of Mercy A. Roberts, late of Columbia county, deceased.

No. 8. The first and final account of Webster Hippensteel, administrator of the Goods and Chattels, rights, and credits, which were of William Hippensteel, late of Centre township, Col. Co. deceased.

No. 9. First and final account of Geo. E. Elwell, administrator of James Commons, late of the town of Bloomsburg, Col. Co. deceased.

No. 10. First and final account of M. A. Hicks, executor of the estate of J. M. L. Hicks, late of the township of Briarcreek, Col. Co. deceased.

C. H. CAMPBELL,
Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa., on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd, 1890,

at 2 o'clock p. m. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Jackson township, Columbia county, Pa., described and bounded as follows, to-wit: On the north by land of Joshua Savage, on the east by land of George McHenry on the south by land of Abram Kuouse and on the west by land of Joshua Savage, containing

SIXTY-SEVEN ACRES

of land, more or less, whereon are erected a

Frame Dwelling House, Barn

Hay Shed and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of E Keeler & Co., versus B. F. Savage and to be sold as the property of B. F. Savage.

MILLER, Atty. JOHN B. CASEY, Sheriff.
1-16-'90.

FARM FOR RENT

A farm of 160 acres, with handsome new house and barn, and supplied with abundant water, will be rented at a low rent for the term of five years, to a good tenant who can furnish his own stock and equipment. The farm is in the Catawissa Valley on the Townsnip road from Brandonville to Adamsrid, two miles from Brandonville and near Girard Manor. References requested. Address HERBERT S. THOMPSON, Englober Girard Estate Pottsville, Pa. Nov. 1-1y.

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MILLER, Atty. JOHN B. CASEY, Sheriff.
1-16-'90.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Amos Grassley, deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Neally Suit, administrator in said estate will meet the parties interested at his office on 2nd street in the Borough of Berwick, on Friday, January 31st, 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties should present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

CHARLES C. EVANS,
Auditor
Jan. 10 4t.

CLOSING SALE
OF
WINTER AND FALL CLOTHING
FOR
MEN, BOYS and CHILDREN.
UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, HATS and CAPS,
at I. MAIER'S.

The mild December weather is the cause for making a clean sweep before stock taking. As is generally known, ours is the LARGEST and CHOICEST STOCK of MEN'S WEAR in Columbia and Montour counties. With three months of winter weather before us, the opportunity is a rare one, and one that will undoubtedly bring to our store many buyers.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

I. MAIER.

B. F. Savits,

PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER.
DEALER IN
STOVES, PUMPS, FITTING, &c.

Tin Roofing a Specialty.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON ALL WORK IN HIS LINE.

First door Bloomsburg Opera House.

CLEARING SALE.
REDUCTION IN CARPETS,
Tapestries, Velvets and Body Brussels.

During the next 30 days I will sell at the following reduced prices.
$1.25 Body Brussels at $1.00.
$1.25 Velvets at $1.00.
.90c Tapestries at .75.
.75c Tapestries at .65c.
.65c Tapestries at 50c.
All choice styles and good lengths at
KEITER'S,
Next Door to I. W. Hartman & Son's,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CLEARING OUT SALE
—OF—
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY BARGAINS IN
OVERCOATS, WINTER CAPS, UNDER CLOTHING, &c.,
In fact anything in CLOTHING for
MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN.
CALL AT THE POPULAR CLOTHING STORE OF
D. LOWENBERG'S Est.,
Bloomsburg, - - - Pa.

20 Per Cent.
Extra Inducement Sale.

Our season for selling winter goods is getting short. We must carry over stock or "extra induce" buyers. We therefore decide by a timely sacrifice to convert goods into cash, by giving this unusual discount:—

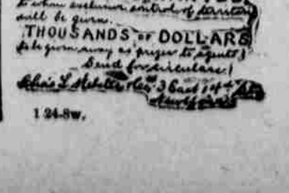
Twenty per cent. off from regular marked prices, which gives the buyer goods at net cost.

During thirty-three years of business it is our proud record to have won a reputation for avoiding all misrepresentations and keeping all our promises, and this is not one low bait-price to catch average profits, but is a well-defined, broad gauge policy to "extra induce" buyers, and turn a long winter's stock in a short season.

This 20 per cent. discount includes our entire stock of Ready-made Clothing — with Blue and Black goods, at ten per cent.

E. O. THOMPSON,
SPECIAL READYMADE CLOTHING
1338 CHESTNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MINT,
PHILADELPHIA.

B. F. SAVITS,



OPERA HOUSE, BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
has secured the sole agency of Columbia county for the National Sheet Metal Roofing Co.

These roofs are guaranteed to be far superior to any other roof, as they are both storm and wind proof.

Sheet iron roofs of this manufacture can be put up as cheap as tin, and last much longer.

Roofs are made of sheet iron, tin, or copper, as parties may desire.

Orders may be secured through B. F. Savits, Bloomsburg, Pa, who will put on the roofs and guarantee the work, or may be ordered direct from the

National Sheet Metal Roofing Co.
510-520 East 20th Street, N. Y.

1 24-3w.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

The Columbian

Published every Friday. Subscription price, $1.00 a year.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1890.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the P. & R. R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:32 a. m.	11:02 a. m.
3:31 p. m.	6:23 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:19 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
10:57 a. m.	12:06 p. m.
2:35 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:48 a. m.	12:37 p. m.
4:28 p. m.	4:30 p. m.

SUNDAY.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:48 a m	6:30 p m

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD

(Taking effect MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1889.

	SOUTH.				NORTH.			
	Ar.	Ar.	Ar.	Lv.	Lv.	Lv.	Lv.	Lv.
STATIONS.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Bloomsburg	6 08	11 48	7 05	8 35	2 35	6 40		
Main Street	6 18	11 41	6 58	8 42	2 48	6 47		
Irondale	6 16	11 39	6 56	8 45	2 45	6 50		
Pager Mill	6 08	11 31	6 48	8 53	2 53	7 00		
Lightstreet	6 05	11 28	6 43	8 56	2 56	7 03		
Orangeville	5 57	11 20	6 35	9 05	3 07	7 10		
Forks	5 45	11 10	6 23	9 15	3 17	7 20		
Zaner's	5 42	11 06	6 21	9 20	3 20	7 23		
Stillwater	5 37	11 02	6 17	9 25	3 25	7 28		
Benton	5 26	10 55	6 10	9 33	3 33	7 35		
Edsons	5 23	10 50	6 07	9 36	3 37	7 38		
Cotes Creek	5 20	10 45	6 05	9 38	3 40	7 40		
Sugarloaf	5 18	10 42	6 02	9 42	3 43	7 44		
Laubachs	5 12	10 40	6 00	9 47	3 48	7 47		
Central	5 03	10 33	5 53	9 57	3 58	7 57		
Jamison City	5 00	10 30	5 50	10 00	4 00	8 00		
	Lv.	Lv.	Lv.	Ar.	Ar.	Ar.		
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.		

—o—

SALES.

FEB. 1.—G. W. Ash, Administrator of S. V. Hicks, will sell personal property on the premises of G. W. Ash in Briarcreek township, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

FEBRUARY 25.—I. H. Hetler will sell personal property and real estate on premises in Hetlerville, Tuesday, February 25th, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. Horses, cattle, hogs, wagons and farming utensils. Also a farm of 100 acres, and another of 52 acres.

FEB. 27. Horace Creasy will sell horses, cows, pigs, wagons, farm implements, and a great number of useful articles, at 10 a. m.

MARCH 4.—Elmer K. Creveling will sell valuable personal property on the premises near Espy, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., horses, cattle, hogs, and farming implements

MARCH 6.—Geo. Brown will sell horses, cows, pigs, chickens, farm implements, &c., on his premises in Mifflin township, at 10 a. m.

MARCH 11.—John Wolf will sell valuable personal property on his farm in Centre township, commmencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Horses, Cattle and farming implements.

MARCH 13—M B. Endy will sell horses, cows, wagons, farm implements, potatoes, grain, &c., in Mifflin township at 10. a. m.

MARCH 18.—John Cadman of Orange township will sell personal property on the premises commencing at 10 o'clock. Consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, and general farming utensils.

The administrators of Anna Coffman dec'd., W. E. and D. R. Coffman offer at private sale, a house and lot on West Main street Bloomsburg, Pa. the late residence of deceased. tf.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to jan20tf. L. N. MOYER.

FOR SALE.—Dwelling houses in Bloomsburg, Orangeville, Espy and Rupert Pa. Farms in Pennsylvania, Kansas and Virginia. Vacant lots in Bloomsburg. Store properties, Grist mills and other property by M. P. Lutz, Insurance and Real Estate Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.—House and lot in Rupert, lot 120 x 140 ft. Two story, house, with nine rooms. Bay windows, out kitchen, ice and coal house, good stable, chicken and pig pen. Choice fruit, evergreen trees, good water, Two railroads, Twelve trains a day each way, to Bloomsburg, fare 8c round trip. Low taxes. A great bargain, if taken soon.

M. P. Lutz, Insurance & Real Est. Agt.

FOR RENT.—The room on the second floor of the COLUMBIAN Building, now occupied by the Town Council, will be vacant April 1st, 1890. It is a large, light room, steam heat, gas, and water on same floor. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell.

FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.—A farm of about sixty acres for rent—with grain in the ground. The stock will be sold at private or public sale. Call or address,

Dr. B. F. GARDNER,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

A barn to rent, apply to Dr. J. R. EVANS.

Personal.

F. R. Carpenter spent Tuesday in Philadelphia.

Mrs. S. C. Jayne of Berwick is seriously ill.

Daniel Young of Sugarloaf was a visitor to town on Monday.

Woodin Hanly of Berwick has recovered from his recent attack of fever.

W. M. Weaver was in Philadelphia a couple of days this week.

Dr. W. M. Reber has recovered from a severe attack of the grip.

C. M. Vandersllce is seriously ill with pneumonia.

C. B. Robbins has been able to attend to business for the past week, after an illness of several weeks.

Mr. Frees Brown is slowly recovering from an illness that has confined him to the house for several weeks.

Mrs. Dr. Willits was called to Roanoke, Va. on Wednesday of last week, by illness in the family of her daughter, Mrs. Worthington.

George Sloan, who has been employed by a firm of railroad contractors in Maryland in a responsible position for the past year, is at home on a visit.

Court begins Monday next.

Wm. J. Bidleman was summoned to Pittston last week on account of the illness of his daughter Mrs. Mourey.

Col. A. J. Frick has been appointed postmaster at Danville. He will make an excellent official.

C. W Phillips is here with the National Garment Cutter and is prepared to give instructions to anybody who desires them. Can be seen at Mrs. Jacoby's.

J. R. Smith & Co., of Milton are advertising a great closing out sale in furniture in order to reduce several lines of their goods. Very low prices are offered.

W. K. Holloway of Danville has been appointed associate Judge of Montour county.

Dr. Gardner carries a beautiful cane that was presented him by Major M. Grant of Chattanooga, who is under treatment with the doctor.

In the Belt Railroad injunction case an answer has been filed by the defendants, and exceptions to the answer by the plaintiffs. The case goes on the argument list, and will be heard at an early day.

Over one million guesses were sent into the *World* office, in refrence to the time consumed by Nellie Bly in her tour around the world. There was less than one dozen who came within seven seconds of the time.

The Mite Society of the Baptist Church will serve refreshments including Mrs. Rorer's Ice Cream, at the home of Mrs. J. R. Rice on First Street, Friday evening of this week. All are cordially invited.

William Maney, of Berwick, has been blind in his left eye for sixteen years. Last week Thursday he was attacked by the grip, and now sees distinctly with both eyes.

To Farmers and others.—We have a few bob-sleds, circular wood saws, corn-shellers, also our new fodder cutters and grinders, which we will give bargains in. Call early.

WHITE & CONNER.

The result of the operation by Dr. Brown for the restoration of sight for Chas. Krug is perfectly satisfactory. Mr. Krug can now read with the eye on which the operation was performed.

Not 25cts. but 10cts., is the popular price with Geo. A. Hill's People's Theatre Co. at the Opera House February 3rd. The Father of all Popular price entertainments. Don't miss it; commencing Monday night, Feb. 3rd.

The Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co. has constructed a trestling below the Y of the B. & S. at a point where they hope to be able to cross the track of the D. L. & W. An injunction is pending to prevent a crossing from being made.

There will be a "Valentine Party," given under the auspices of the Young People's Guild of St. Paul's Church, at the house of Mr. Charles Sloan, on Friday Evening, Feb. 14th, 7 o'clock. Among other attractions there will be a Gypsy Fortune Teller. Coffee, Chocolate and Sandwiches will be served during the evening.

Geo. A. Hill's People's Theatre Co. A show for the multitude. A price that is within the reach of all. An evening of clean moral enjoyment, and all for the small price of 10, 20, and 30cts. Opera House Feb. 3rd. Seats now on sale.

The name of C. L. Sands is mentioned in some quarters as a candidate for county commissioner. Should the republican party decide to make a change from their present representation in the board, they could find no better man than Mr. Sands. He possesses intelligence and business experience.

Having made a fortunate purchase the COLUMBIAN office is enabled to furnish and print a good quality of envelopes at less price than they have ever before been offered. Also, letter heads, bill heads, statements, of all sizes, tags, and all sorts of commercial printing at the lowest rates. Samples will be furnished on application, by mail.

The star of Bethlehem is again to be visible this year, being its seventh appearance since the birth of Christ. It comes once in 315 years, and is of wonderous brilliancy for three weeks. Then it wanes and disappears after seventeen months. It will be a sixth star added to the five fixed stars in Cassiopia while it remains in sight.

A. F. Yost associate in the Scranton *Truth* was in town last week. He came down to attend the funeral of his father-in-law, Mr. Jacob Irvin. Mr. Yost seems to have trouble in abundance; just the week previous he buried his daughter a notice of which was made last week. She was their oldest child and was a bright, pleasant and intelligent young lady.

At the congregational meeting of the Lutheran Church held Sunday last to consider the question of building a parsonage, a committe of six was appointed, to ascertain the cost of building or purchasing a suitable home, and report to the congregation February 9th.

A circular has been issued to the teachers of the public schools, of this state urging that Friday, January 31st, be observed as "Higbee Memorial Day," for the purpose of devoting a short time to speeches upon the life and character of the late State Superintendant and to raise funds to erect a monument in his memory.

There were a great many guesses sent in to the *World* office from this town as to the time Nellie Bly would consume in making her circuit around the world. The nearest guess we know of is that of J. K. Bittenbender, one of the proprietors of this paper who guessed 72 days 6 hours, 11 minutes and 30 seconds. This guess was sent into the *World* office sixteen days before her arrival. As far as we can learn the exact time was 72 days, 6 hours, 11 minutes and 23 seconds.

The following letters are held at Bloomsburg, Pa., post-office, and will be sent to the dead letter office, February 10, 1890.

Miss Phoebe Andes, Mr. Ellis Cox, (2) Mrs. Clinton Dewitt, R. S. Isenberg, Miss Susan H. Klinetob, Mrs. Margaret Mason, W. S. Morrison, Henry Ringheiser.

Persons calling for these letters please say, they were advertised Jan. 28, 1890.

One cent will be charged on each letter advertised.

A. B. CATHCART, P. M.

The special religious services in progress at Buckhorn all last week, under the leadership of Rev. A. R. Glaze, terminated on last Sunday morning with the administration of the Lord's Supper. Eighty members communed, fifteen were added to the church, and the benevolent contributions amounted to $18.77 for missionary purposes, a good record for the Lutheran Church at Buckhorn.

Owing to the continuation of the meetings in the M. E. Church at Espy this week, Rev. A. R. Glaze has postponed his special services until Sunday evening, when they will begin and continue all next week terminating with the administration of the Lord's Supper Sunday evening following.

The proposed division of Greenwood township into two election districts is merely for the purpose of voting. It does not in any way affect township or school district matters. The vote is cast at two places instead of one, and the result is reached by adding together the number of ballots cast at the two polls. Those receiving the highest vote in the township will be elected as heretofore. The expense will not be increased, as it has been customary to pay the election board for two days, whereas the change will give pay to two boards for one day.

R. S. Howell Esq., of Espy, who has been seriously ill, is reported to be improving.

The 3rd annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Feb. 4th.

The name of W. C. Johnston is announced in this paper as a candidate for the office of County Superintendent. The election takes place next May.

The ladies of the Orangeville Presbyterian church will give an oyster supper at the residence of Mr. A. B. Stewart, Friday evening, Feb. 7, 1890.

A tea party will be held at the M. E. Parsonage, Corner 5th and Market St, on Friday evening beginning at 5 o'clock. Tickets 10cts. Ice cream and cake extra.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Wirt lost their infant daughter last week Thursday. It was a beautiful babe two months old. The funeral was held at the house on Saturday, Rev. W. C. Leverett officiating.

A carpenter, named Peter Kehoe, in the employ of contractor Thomas Gorry, fell from a ladder at D. J. Waller's new house on West Street, Tuesday. He was considerably bruised, but not seriously.

In another column appears the advertisement of Messrs. Kipp & Podmore, architects, of Wilkes-Barre. They have opened a branch office in Bloomsburg with J. M. Clark, Esq. These men have had a vast experience as architects and should receive a good patronage from this town.

Those of our subscribers who are several years back on subscription, and to whom we have recently sent one or more notices, would no doubt feel indignant if the bills should be placed in the hands of a justice for collection. And yet that is what will happen soon, if no attention is paid to our requests. One dollar subscription means prompt cash each year.

Mrs. J. M. C. Rank, died at her home in Light street last Saturday evening at 6 o'clock. She was sick several weeks with pneumonia. She was about 46 years of age and leaves a husband and four children to mourn her demise. Mrs. Rank was an earnest member of the M. E. Church. During her last hours of sickness she made a selection of the hymns and text to be used at her funeral. The funeral took place on Wednesday morning, the services being held in the M. E. Church at Light street. Revs. Mallalieu and Tubbs officiating.

At the Opera House.

The George A. Hill Company (from the People's Theatre, New York city) opened a week's engagement at Smith's Opera House last Monday evening. They opened with the "Golden Cliff, or the Waif of the Mines," an excellent play, which was well interpreted, Miss Minnie Lester delighted the audience with her impersonations of Nance, the waif of the mines, and Mr. Hill as Barney McGuire took the house by storm. On Tuesday night the Irish drama, "The Rose of Killarney," was excellently rendered, and last night "New York by Gaslight," was given in an admirable manner, with all the requesite scenery to give full effect to the play. (To-night Thursday) the "Female Detective" will be given; Friday night, "The Exile of Erin," and Saturday night "Jack Shepherd." A matinee will be given at 2 p. m. on Saturday for ladies and children, when "The Green Hills of Erin," will be played.

The company is evenly balanced, and is the best that has ever appeared here at popular prices. They deserve crowded houses every night.—*Ex.*

Bloomsburg Opera House, commencing Monday February 3rd.

New Columbus.

Nora Remley is home on a visit from Kingston. She expects to return to the city again in a few days.

Quite a number from this place went to St. James' church to meeting on Sunday afternoon.

E. F. Laubach started for Wilkes-Barre on Friday and returned on Saturday.

Zeb Stephens made a flying trip to Shickshinny on Saturday.

Baltie Rheinard has a sick horse, which he is very anxious about. He thinks it is slowly improving.

Wall Doty's smiling face is seen in town quite often. What is the attraction, can you explain Wall?

Stephen Stiles, auctioneer, died Friday the 24th. The remains were laid to rest in the Town Hill Cemetery.

Misses Emma Wenner and Minnie Smith's party passed off very nicely last Wednesday night. The evening was spent in singing, music and other interesting plays. There were fifteen couples present. After partaking of refreshments which was served for the occasion, the party started for home. Many thanks to the Lutz family for the kindness that was shown towards us.

Harman Beishline and Nora Harington were married last week.

Some of the Cambra people seem to supply themselves with fresh fish, since the ice came. Beware fishermen for you are watched.

Henry McBride was taken very ill a few days ago. Mr McBride is in his 91st year, and has been blind for fourteen years.

What makes Professor Doty so happy? It's a fine little daughter.

George Edgar started for Bernice on Thursday last, by the way of Ganoga Lake. We hope he will have a pleasant time while he is gone.

Sam Lutz has in his possession a tame cuckoo.

Mr. Robins (mail carrier) in a hurry to get home on Friday night hand'd off the wrong mail bag, and had to drive back with it again. That time it was the more haste the less speed.

Quite a number congregated at the M. E. church on Sunday evening to practice singing. If the choir keeps on practicing as they have been, we can certainly have a very good choir in this place.

P. W. Ash was in town on Monday afternoon.

Reuben Sitler and Mike Yaple have taken the contract to make William Stephens' ties.

"JONAS."

Don't Waste Your Time

and money experimenting with doubtful remedies, when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is so positively certain in its curative action as to warrant its manufacturers in supplying it to the public, as they are doing through druggists, under a duly executed certificate of guarantee, that it will accomplish all it is recommended to do, or money paid for it will be promptly returned. It cures torpid liver, or billiousness, indigestion, or dyspepsia, all humors, or blood taints, from whatever cause arising, skin and scalp diseases, scrofulous affections, (not excepting consumption, or lung-scrofula), if taken in time and given a fair trial.

Thousands of cures follow the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents.

The Trouble at Plymouth.

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF POLISH-LITHUANIAN DIFFICULTY.

On January 23, the Polish Catholic Cemetery at Plymouth presented a sight never before seen in God's acre in this state. A desecrated grave, its yawning mouth leaving exposed to the cold and snow the broken coffin that lie at its bottom, and near at hand, seated by a blazing fire the rough figures of two stalwart Polanders across whose knees lie loaded repeating rifles.

Early that morning, when the excitement which followed the tearing open of the grave the previous afternoon had somewhat subsided, the Polanders, acting under the orders of Martin Wilkes, once more took posession of the cemetery, they made no furthur effort to touch the coffins, which had been placed back in the open grave, but propping up the broken gates of the cemetery and securely fastening them, they left two of their number in charge, armed to the teeth, and with orders to resist any extremity and attempt on the part of the Lithuanians or any one else to enter the cemetery for any purpose.

HISTORY OF THE TROUBLE.

The troubles that culminated in this desecrated grave commenced several months ago in the Polish Catholic Church. The congregation is a very large one, having about 1000 members. In this congregation are two factions, the Polanders and Lithuanians. Father Warnegris, who, up to three months ago, had been the pastor for many years, was a Lithunian. About a year ago Martin Wilkes moved from Wilkes-Barre to Plymouth and opened a saloon. He joined the church and from that moment trouble began. He raised opposition among the Polish members to Father Warnegris, working on the national antipathy existing between the Polanders and Lithuanians.

Charges were formally preferred by Wilkes and his friends against the pastor for appropriating some of the funds belonging to the Kosciuskio Society connected with the Church. These charges were investigated, and Bishop O'Hara removed Fatner Warnegris. The Polanders then notified the bishop that they wanted a Polish priest appointed. The Lithuanians being in a majority, the bishop did not acceed to their wishes, but appointed Rev. Father Burba a Lithuanian

This roused the Polanders to aggressive measures. They seized the church and parochial residence, and when Father Burba reached Plymouth he found his dwelling and the church barred against him.

He applied to the local authorites, and warrants were issued for the arrest of those holding posession of the parish house. On October twenty-second, the police made an attempt to break into it and arrest the men. They broke the door open, but were met by a gang of Polanders, armed with rifles and revolvers, who threatened the first man who attempted to enter. The police fell back and gave up the attempt. Subsequently they arrested two of the Polanders on the street. As they were taking them to the lock-up Wilkes and a crowd of Polanders attempted a rescue. A desperate fight ensued, in which one of the policeman, Michael Melvin, was terribly beaten, and for days lay at death's door. Had it not been for the interposition of a body of citizens, the policeman would have all been killed.

After this, things were quiet until the trouble arose at the cemetery Sunday week. The Polanders kept Posession of the church and parochial residence. The Lithuanians worshipped in the basement of the Irish Catholic Church, and Father Burba got a house elsewhere.

But on Sunday Martin Wilkes gave orders for another move. A day or two before the two children of Mrs. John Kudrika, a Lithuanian, had died and the funeral was fixed for Sunday. When the cortege arrived at the cemetery they found the gates locked and the place held by Polanders armed with rifles and shot guns, who forbade their entrance. On Monday the Lithuanian attorney, Hon. W. H. Hines had warrants issued for the arrest of the Polanders. A posse of constables from Wilkes-Barre went down to Plymouth and after a sharp fight dispersed the Polanders and arrested several of them.

On Tuesday Wilkes was arrested and put in jail. With him absent, the Polanders lost their aggressiveness and the Lithuanian children were quietly interred. Then came the horrible sacrilege. Released under bail, Wilkes went down to Plymouth, and, gathering a dozen of the most desparate of his friends, raided the cemetery, opened the graves and dragged out the two coffins.

One of the coffins was split by a pick or drill being driven entirely through it, which must have also pierced the body of the six year old child within. Standing over the grave, with a Winchester rifle in his hands, Wilkes directed the work of the desperadoes. What they would have finally done is not known, for before they had completed their ghastly work a party of Irish miners came by, and, seeing what was going on, resolutely attacked the ghouls, who fled without offering fight. The miners then replaced the coffins in the grave. Barney Quinn, one of the men, states that one coffin is split both at the top and bottom, and that one arm of the infant inside is almost torn from the body.

The news of this outrage excited the Lithuanians to desperation, and it needed the utmost efforts of the priest and the more sensible of the party to restrain them from violence. A delegation was sent to Wilkes-Barre to consult with their attorney, ex-Senator W. H. Hines and they are now guiding themselves entirely by his advice.

Warrants were issued by Alderman Donohue, for the arrest of Wilkes and eight of the active spirits of his party.

Wilkes, who, though a reckless and unprincipled man is cunning and sagacious, had also engaged a lawyer, ex-District attorney James L. Lenahan. Acting under his advice, the men for whom warrants were out surrendered themselves and were arraigned before alderman Donohue They were a rugged and desperate looking crowd. Not one said a word, except Martin Wilkes, whose slightest behest they obeyed like sheep. He asked for a continuance of the case until such time as the proceedings now pending for the possession of the cemetery were settled, and declared his willingness to enter bail to any amount. The alderman consented and fixed the date of hearing on February 8.

Wilkes was held in $5000 bail and the others in $1000 each. The names of these others as they appear on the Alderman's dockets are: Frank Leshofski, Martin Mochalski, Frank Palofski, John Pasloski, John Grythko, Frank Kosheiski, Ignatz Kosmello, and Joseph Teske. So the matrests at present.

A Family Gathering.

Have you a father? Have you a mother? Have you a son or daughter, sister or a brother who has not yet taken Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the guaranteed remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup and all Throat and Lung troubles? If so, when a sample bottle is gladly given to you *free* by any druggist, and the large size costs only 50c and $1.00.

Have you seen the 5-A five mile horse blanket? If not, why not? If you have a horse you need it. 12-6 8w.

Public Roads.

The "road question" seems uppermost in the minds of the people, or rather the question is upon the surface of public agitations. And why should it not be? Any new system that is proposed to supplant an old custom may be attended by grave responsibilities, and prove detrimental to some localities and highly beneficial to other sections. The above subject is urged as a reform, measure, and yet the people should not be too hasty to "swap horses while crossing a stream," especially while the depressing times are too crushing upon the tax ridden farming community. Many citizens do not seem favorably disposed to any radical changes in the road laws in the manner proposed, believing that working out (standing out) their road tax is not so burdensome as paying a money tax. But a change in the road laws is desirable, manifestly so, from the mutterings all over the state. The opinion of many leading citizens, however, is that many localities are not "ready" for such changes, as are proposed; but think that laws passed, such as are in contemplation, are right and proper, if submitted to the people of the several townships of our commonwealth for adoption or rejection at stated intervals, in manner as were the school laws. No doubt such a course would prove more satisfactory to the people, in which event, a striking contrast would present a leading feature in comparison between the old and the new systems; and if the new proved more advantageous to the tax payers of adjoining districts, the people adjacent thereto, would most gladly adopt the new. But there are other irrevelent objections offered, to the effect, that farmers should not allow themselves to be taxed to death to put the roads into turnpike order to facilitate more easy and speedy travel for "land sharks" who make it a business of preying upon the farmer and robbing him of his hard earned cash. But the most important point in connection with the road question is no doubt overlooked by the people in the scramble for the change. Our public roads are thoroughfares leading hither and thither to all possible country points, connecting, and are also the means of communicating with cities and towns in all localities through the country and farming districts. Now, the people are obliged by law to keep the roads and bridges in good repair under existing laws, and the obligation will be no less binding should the change be made, and if there is any difference the new order of things will be tyrannial. But it will be observed that our public roads are almost wholly in the country and farming districts, and the entire cost of making and keeping them in repair, falls to the lot of our farmers, except so far as our towns are not incorporated cities and boroughs. It will also be observed that the state is much interested in good roads, and the Governor called attention to the subject not long since—hence it is very evident that something will be done by our legislature to remedy the evil complained of. But is it fair, right, or just, that the burden of the cost of road making and repairing shall wholly fall to the farming community, since they are a public necessity and indispensible to our entire population. Should not the State appropriate a goodly share of the money required to make and put our roads in proper repair, and thus not put the whole burden upon the farmer. Railroad companies, syndicates, corporations and monopolies require and use public roads more than farmers do, and they pay no local taxes. Farmers see to it that you are not again beaten in the game of road schemes, and do not surrender your rights, nor consent to "swap horses while crossing a stream" unless the State pays the "boot."

J.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

There is no business that requires as much consideration as that of knowing how, when and where to advertise with profit. The advertiser invests his money with the publisher with the expectation of getting full value in return. The class of readers is of more consideration than the number of subscribers—if a reader of a newspaper takes a paper regularly and pays for it from year to year the advertiser can feel assured that such readers can buy their goods, and hence it is much more desirable to have an advertisement in such papers as have *bona fide* subscribers, than those who put out large numbers to a class of people who can not even pay for the subscription of the paper aside purchase such articles as advertisers may hold before them. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., proprietors of the American Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, have issued a pamphlet containing a choice selection of newspapers for an advertiser to use, who prefers to confine his advertising investments to such as are likely to pay him best.

This catalogue names all the greatest and all the best newspaper. The selection made includes every religious, agricultural or other class weekly, having a regular issue of so many as ten thousand copies; all the great monthlies, the leading dailies in all the largest cities, and aims to name the best paper in every county seat having a population of so much as three thousand, and every other town, village or city having so much as five thousand population, provided a paper is printed which issues as many as a thousand copies a week.

It is issued by the oldest, best equipped, and most favorably known of all the agencies, and is likely to invite careful examination and criticism from both advertisers and publishers. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. have a thoroughly perfected system for conducting the necessary negotiations with newspapers and watching the fulifilment of advertising contracts. At their Advertising Bureau, which was established in 1865, have originated most of the methods of conducting such a business, which have proved to be permanently successful. They have issued the *American Newspaper Directory* for twenty two years. They now advise their advertising patrons that it will always be well to confine advertisement orders to papers selected from the Catalogue of Preferred Papers here referred to, unless the advertiser has some conclusive reasons of his own for using others.

The population of every place where a newspaper is published is stated in the Catalogue; county seats are designated, and the circulation rating accorded to every paper by the last issue of the *American Newspaper Directory* is given. Out of the seventeen thousand papers named in the Directory, only about two thousand selected, of these only one hundred and fifty-one (151) are issued in the State of Pennsylvania, and among these it is, perhaps not necessary to add, the COLUMBIAN is given the prominence to which its merits entitle it.

Card of Thanks.

I desire to take this my first opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the good people of Light street and vicinity for their kindness and sympathy manifested during the last illness of my beloved wife and mother of my children Such kindness and sympathy I do fully appreciate from the bottom of my heart.

J. M. C. RANK.

A man was discovered in the bedroom of Miss Annie Lockard last Thursday night. He was standing behind the window curtain, and was seen by Miss Lockard as she was about to retire. An alarm was given but the man escaped through the front door. The family was out during the evening, when he effected an entrance, and Mr. J. K. Lockard had not yet come in when he was discovered.

Mrs. William Macafee of Lightstreet, died on Wednesday morning at two o'clock. She had been a sufferer from dropsy for many months. The funeral takes place at Hidlay church on this Friday morning, at ten o'clock.

C. B. McHENRY.

BY JOHN SUTTON.

How sad are the tidings that float through the valley,
Another strong man has gone down to his grave,
In the midst of our hopes, that soon he would rally,
He sank, from all human endeavors to save.
While yet in his strength, his age scarcely showing,
With uniform health, and robust his form,
With his mind still improving, his honors still growing,
Like the oak he went down in the midst of the storm.
A link in a large social circle is broken,
And a host of warm friends, for him drop the tear,
While a grief that's too deep, by the tongue to be spoken,
Is felt by the home-ones that to him were so dear.
His Judicial duties have suddenly ended,
And empty his seat in the house of the Lord,
Where, much on his presence, the service depended,
Though humble his place in dispensing the word.
We will miss his fine voice when the choir is singing,
His absence will often bring tears to our eyes,
Our Faith and our Hope, this sweet thought will be bringing,
Our Brother has gone to his home in the skies.
We will dry up our tears, when we think of the glory,
That shall be revealed when the Saviour shall come,
When, of sorrow and death, we have forgotten the story
And know that forever we are with him at home.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood, which Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes, and thus cures rheumatism.

The Offer to Bishop Rulison.

Bethlehem people, says the *Times*, are much interested in the offer which the Parish of the Nativity has made to Bishop Rulison. If he accepts the Church of the Nativity as his pro-cathedral it will make South Bethlehem the see city of Central Pennsylvania and make it the centre of the life of the Episcopal Church in this diocese, as it has long been one of the great centres of church work. The new Church of the Nativity is admitted for the uses of a cathedral and it would be a positive gain to the town to secure the continued residence of the honored prelate and distinguished preacher, who has lived among us for over five years. Christ Church, Reading, is now the pro-cathedral, and St. James', Lancaster, quite recently offered its admirable set of buildings to the bishop for the same purpose. What the result will be is not yet known.

Dates of Important Events.

For the year 1890 the days and dates of important events, anniversaries and holidays will fall as follows:

Epiphany, Monday, January 6; Septuagesima Sunday, February 2; St. Valentine's Day, Friday, February 14; Shrove Tuesday (Fastnacht), February 18; Ash Wednesday, February 19; Washington's Birthday, Saturday, February 22; First Sunday in Lent, February 23; St. Patrick's Day, Monday, March 17; Palm Sunday, March 30; Good Friday, April 4; Easter Sunday, April 6; Low Sunday, April 13; Rogation Sunday, May 11; Ascension Day (Holy Thursday), May 15; Pentecost (Whit Sunday), May 25; Decoration Day, Friday, May 30; Trinity Sunday, June 1; Corpus Christi, Thursday, June 5; St. John's Day, Tuesday June 24; Independence Day, Friday, July 4; Michaelmas Day, Monday, September 29; First Sunday in Advent, November 30; Christmas, Thursday, December, 25.

Happy and Hungry.

For over five years I was a constant sufferer with that most terrible and annoying disease, dyspepsia. After paying out hundreds of dollars, the only medicine I found that would do me any good was Sulphur Bitters. Six bottles cured me. Now I can eat well and am happy and hungry.—EDITOR. 1-31-2t.

The Law Does Not Make Such a Distinction.

MILLVILLE PA. 1, 27, 1890,

EDITORS COLUMBIAN: In your last issue, in your report of License Court, you say that "in the case of A. H. Fulmer for hotel at Eyersgrove, the remonstrance was on the ground that the hotel was not necessary for the entertainment of strangers or travelers." The facts are, the remonstrance was against the application for license for the sale of liquors, on the ground that such license is not necessary for the accommodation of the public and entertainment of strangers or travelers.

Yours Respectfully,
T. C. WILSON.

A Cure for Diphtheria.

The following remedy is said to be the best known, at least it is worth trying, for physicians seem powerless to cope with the disease successfully. At the first indication of diphtheria in the throat of a child make the room close; then take a tin cup and pour into it a quantity of tar and turpentine, equal parts. Then hold the cup over a fire so as to fill the room with fumes. The little patient, on inhaling the fumes, will cough up and spit out all the membranous matter, and the diphtheria will pass off. The fumes of the tar and the turpentine loosen the matter in the throat, and thus afford relief that has baffled the skill of physicians.—*Scientific American.*

Handsomely framed life size Crayons, photographs all sizes, in correct styles and perfect finish, colored photographs, large or small, frames and moulding.

M'KILLIP BROS., Bloomsburg.

tf.

Samples of type for calling cards will be sent free by mail to anyone asking for them. Address THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomburg, Pa. tf.

There are
many white soaps,
each
represented to be
"just as good as the Ivory."
They are not,
but like
all counterfeits,
they lack
the peculiar
and remarkable
qualities of
the genuine.
Ask for
Ivory Soap
and
insist upon having it.
'Tis sold everywhere.

Temperance Meeting.

The monthly meeting of the Christian Temperance Union, will be held in the Evangelical church on next Tuesday evening, Feb. 4th at 7½ o'clock. The following program will be rendered:

Devotional exercises, conducted By Rev. I. M. Patterson.
Song, Pupils from Room No. 3, 5th St.
Recitation, Miss Eliza Eyerly.
Recitation, Master Chas. Taylor.
Song, Miss Mabel Moyer.
Recitation, Miss Mary Kester.
Recitation, Miss Grace Krum.
Song, Pupils from Room No. 2, 3rd St.
Essay, Emma Pollock.
Recitation, Master Loyd Weaver.
Recitation, Carl Brown.
Song, Bloomsburg Glee Club.
Recitation, Lizzie Krum.
Recitation, Miss Gertie Rinker.
Song, Solo and Chorus. Boys, Room, No. 1, 3rd St.
Dialogue, "Scene in a Police Court," Boys, No. 1, High School.
Song, Bloomsburg Glee Club.
Recitation, Louis Buckalew.
Recitation, Miss Anna Brockway,
Song, Pupils Room, No. 2, 5th St.
Recitation, Miss Irene Yetter.
Recitation, Miss Minnie Heihl.
Song, Pupils, Room No. 2. 3rd St.
Select Reading, Miss Dora Breece.
Recitation, Master Harry Kline.

Drunkenness—Liquor Habit—In all the World there is but one cure Dr. Haines' Golden Specific

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, O.—10-25ly

Livery Stable for Sale.

The undersigned offers at private sale the entire outfit of his livery stable, on Iron Street, in Bloomsburg, including horses, harness, buggies, sleighs, carriages, robes, blankets, &c., also an office building and contents. It is an old stand with good business. Address

tf. J. W. GIBBS, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 27, 1890.

Our Dress Goods push has left the market far behind. The Gloriosas in plains, stripes of many colors, the Ginghams in great array of novel gayety are recruited by the Mohairs. 38 inches, 75 cents, in 30 colors, with a like assortment, 40 inches, finer, at $1. And such colors!

There are Scotch Ginghams at 25 cents that you think would be 40, and then American Ginghams at 25 cents that rival the Scotch, and novelties in Scotch, Ginghams that you would think were silks, at 45 to 75 cents, and altogether such a

End of the Famous War Ship Brooklyn.

The decision to sell the Brooklyn, under the regulation prohibiting the repair of vessels that will cost more than a fixed percentage of the expense of constructing new ones, will strike from the naval register a historic craft. Built a little over thirty years ago in the city from which she took her name, the Brooklyn began her career under Farragut as her captain. She made a fine record in the civil war, including not only plenty of blockading, but participation in many of the great naval battles, among them the engagement with Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the fight in Mobile bay and the bombardment of Fort Fisher.

In these battles she was conspicuous for close work with the enemy. At the great Mississippi river fight she was rammed by the Confederate armorclad Manassas, but escaped without injury, and immediately drove the barbette gunners from Fort St. Philip by her tremendous fire. She was the flagship of the squadron that went farther up the river and received the surrender of Baton Rouge and Natchez. At Fort Fisher she led the first line of vessels in the second and successful attack, and in the earlier operations had set a good example to some smaller vessels. Now she meets the fate of many another relic of the war, but fortunately the still more renowned Hartford and Kearsarge remain. —New York Times.

A Remarkable Dream.

A happy octogenarian, ready to depart in peace, very recently related to the writer the following experience. When a young man he was examining, with intense interest, the evidences of the inspiration of the Bible. This led him to a careful reading of infidel objections, some of which greatly troubled him; and retiring one night, after wakeful hours of anxious thought, he fell asleep. He dreamed that he was at sea in a storm, the billows about to engulf the ship, on the deck of which were stored all the Bibles accessible to him. And suddenly came a mighty wave, which, with the boom it swept across that deck, bore from it every sacred volume into the wild waves. The shock of the disaster awakened him in a perspiration from his agonizing agitation over the loss forever of the living oracles, to see the very Bible he had read a few hours before lying upon the table near, reflecting brightly the light of the unclouded moon. His grateful surprise brought to his relief a flood of tears. While having no superstitious regard for dreams, he said, "From that experience I have no unrest or passing doubt of the divine authority of the holy Bible." It was certainly an impressive illustration of what we all have had—clear and deep impressions made in "dreams and visions of the night."—Congregationalist.

The Land of Scott.

The chief impression a stranger is likely to get from his first visit to Scotland is that it was discovered, if not created, by Walter Scott. Wherever he goes, whatever he sees, Highland and Lowland, lake and stream, gray ruin, and green glen, that potent spirit is lord and master of all. There is nothing quite like it, I think, elsewhere; no other land on which the genius of one man has written his name so deep. Greece still cherishes the memory of Byron, and few Englishmen, at least, who travel those haunted shores are likely to forget that he owed to them his best poetry and gave them in return his life. But Byron's is, after all, but one of the many memories that throng that marvelous land. In Scotland all seems Scott. There Nature and Man, the Present and the Past, all seem to speak to us with his voice, and take the most part of their beauty and their glory from him. The Bruce and the Douglas, Cavalier and Covenanter, noble and moss trooper—they start from their graves at every turn to the call of the Great Magician.

The mighty minstrel breathes no longer.
'Mid moldering ruins low he lies;
yet surely of few men are the old words so true—he being dead yet speaketh.—Macmillan's Magazine.

They Live Long in Chili.

It is a matter of comment, almost invariably, by travelers in the Spanish-American countries, that in every settlement of importance there are usually several very aged persons who are at least 100 years old, and often more. The census of Chili, taken in 1885, furnishes some interesting statistics relative to the longevity of the human race. In the twenty-three provinces of Chili there were found to be in excess of 101 years of age 211 men and 278 women. One man, Rafael Munoz, of Colchagua, was returned as 150 years of age. There was one woman 138 years old; 135 years, 1 man, 3 women; 132 years, 1 man; 130 years, 1 man; 127 years, 1 woman; 125 years, 8 men, 4 women; 123 years, 1 man; 122 years, 2 women; 121 years, 2 women; 120 years, 8 men, 20 women; 119 years, 2 women; 118 years, 2 men, 5 women; 117 years, 1 woman; 116 years, 3 men, 2 women; 115 years, 13 men, 12 women; 114 years, 1 man, 4 women; 113 years, 3 men, 5 women; 112 years, 6 men, 8 women; 111 years, 6 men, 5 women; 110 years, 38 men, 53 women; 109 years, 5 men, 6 women; 108 years, 6 men, 13 women; 107 years, 5 men, 3 women; 106 years, 10 men, 8 women; 105 years, 32 men, 37 women; 104 years, 12 men, 15 women; 103 years, 15 men, 25 women; 102 years, 19 men, 23 women; 101 years, 19 men, 20 women.

It would appear from the foregoing that the women of Chili are not averse to giving their true ages, or else some of them must be as old as She. If a woman in the United States acknowledged that she had passed her 138th birthday, it would be a fair inference to set her true age down at not less than 250 summers. —San Francisco Alta.

Growing Walking Sticks.

Walking sticks are to a great extent imported into England from abroad. The number received from other countries reaches nearly 5,000,000 annually, with a combined value of £35,000 or so. Commoner sticks, as those of beech, ash, thorn and hazel, are to a great extent grown in this country. In Gloucestershire, for instance, many acres are devoted to no other purpose than the raising of wood for the walking stick market. A peculiar branch of this business is the importation of overgrown cabbage stalks from the Channel Islands, where cabbages are regularly trained with a view to being transformed into walking sticks by a process of stripping off each leaf as it appears, and finally drying and hardening the stems.—London Tit Bits.

Explodes Very Easily.

Iodide of nitrogen is the most sensitive substance in existence, and when in a dry state explodes from the weight of a fly descending upon it, or on being touched with a feather. It also explodes if allowed to fall from the height of a few feet upon the surface of water. It takes the form of a black powder. Trichloride of nitrogen is another substance very easily exploded, the direct rays of the sun alone being sufficient to bring about its explosion with an energy far exceeding that of dynamite. Light assists it in explosive powers, for whilst it has a great antipathy to all kinds of vegetation and explodes immediately upon coming into contact with them, it is never found to do so in the dark or on dull days.—Montreal Star.

A PARABLE.

The things that just about us lie
Are all that we can mark,
When light is lessening in the sky
And twilight turns to dark.

But when from sight close darkness bars
The faces next our own,
O heaven, with thy million stars,
Our eyes see thee alone!
—Charlotte Fiske Bates in Congregationalist.

HE MARCHED WITH SHERMAN TO THE SEA;

Trudged all the way on foot, over mountain and through morass, carrying knapsack and gun, slept on brush heaps to keep out of the mud, caught cold, from the effects of which his friends thought he would never recover. Lingering with slow consumption for many years, he saw Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery advertised in a country newspaper, and he determined to try it. A few bottles worked a change: six months' continued use cured him. Always too independent to ask his country for a pension, he now says he needs none. He helped save his country, he saved himself! Consumption is Lung-scrofula. For scrofula, in all its myriad forms, the "Discovery" is an unequaled remedy. It cleanses the system of all blood-taints from whatever cause arising, and cures all Skin and Scalp Diseases, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, and kindred ailments. It is **guaranteed** to benefit or cure in all diseases for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be refunded. Sold by druggists.

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If you do not wish to suffer from Rheumatism, use a bottle of SULPHUR BITTERS; it never fails to cure.	SULPHUR BITTERS will build you up and make you strong and healthy.
Don't be without a bottle. Try it; you will not regret it.	SULPHUR BITTERS will make your blood pure, rich and strong, and your flesh hard.
Ladies in delicate health, who are all run down, should use SULPHUR BITTERS.	Try SULPHUR BITTERS to-night, and you will sleep well and feel better for it.

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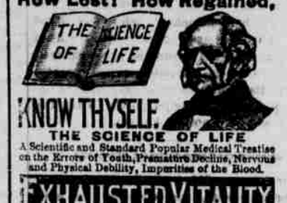

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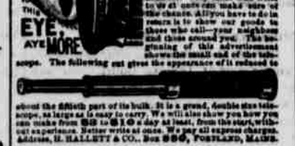

about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double stage telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from $20 to $10 a day at least, from the start, with-out experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 950, PORTLAND, MAINE.

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A $20 A Day Man!

A VOICE from Ohio. Here is a portrait of Mr. Garfield, of Salem, Ohio. He writes: "Was at work on a farm for $20 a month; now have an agency for E. C. and am clearing $60 a day, and prefer working and often make $80 a day." W. H. GARRIOTT.

William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your album. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay me over $35." W. J. Kelsey, Bangor, Me., writes: "I take an order for your album at almost every house I visit. My profit is often as much as $30 for a single day's work." Others doing quite as well. We have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this grand business gets rich and feels happy. Shall we start YOU in this business, reader? Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many; we will start you if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. Don't send stamps for circulars of a forced manufacturer's sale $25,000 ten dollar Photograph Albums are to be sold to the people for $2 each. Bound in Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Plush, Chemically demonstrated to be the handsomest albums in the world. Largest Size. Greatest bargains ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever shown, every one wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with rapidity never before known. Great profits await every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. You, reader, can do as well as any one. Full information and terms free, also to those who write for same, with particulars and terms for our Family Bibles, Books and Prehistoric. After you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done. Address B. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE

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Bone Meal FOR POULTRY. Crushed Oyster Shells, Flint and Beef Scraps. Send for new price list. YORK CHEMICAL WORKS, York Pa.

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CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH HAY-FEVER PRICE 50 CENTS ELY BRO'S OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.

HAY-FEVER

Old Time Farm Fun.

LAMENT OF THE PIONEER THAT THE OLD-TIME CUSTOMS ARE PASSING AWAY.

It is the lament of the pioneer farmers that country life isn't what it used to be. In chorus they ask: "What has become of the spelling bees, the corn-huskings, the log-rollings, the quiltings, the apple-parings and all the other gatherings that once made country life in Indiana the happiest on earth!"

"One by one the customs of early life in Indiana have been abandoned," said an old farmer to a *News* reporter, "until con try life has lost all its charms. No wonder the young men and women of the country are constantly drifting to the cities, and strange it is that more of the middle-aged people in the country are not discontended. The trouble is the people of the country have in late years become possessed of a false pride, which prevents them from indulging in the jollifications that gave health happiness and noble characters to their fathers. I shall argue as long as I live that country life will never be what it should be until we get back to the spellin' school, the corn huskin's, the quiltings and apple-parings. The log-rollin' days, of course, are past, never to return again.

"How I wish the young folks of today could only have a taste of the enjoyment we got out of those old-time gatherin's. I'll warrant they would be as willin' to get back into the old path as I am anxious to see them there. Lord, what times we used to have," continued the old gentleman, his face lighting up as the visions of bygone scenes passed before his mind. "Those corn-huskin's! What times of love-making! Young and old could hardly wait until the season for them came round and I think everybody weeped in private when the corn was all husked. None of your little cliques in 'society' controlled those gatherin's. Everybody was on an equality then and no one in the neighborhood was slighted when there was to be a huskin.'

"As soon as the corn was ready to harvest there was a race in the neighborhood to see who would get his crop 'jerked' first and consequently open the huskin' season. Whenever a man got his barn full he fixed his day for the gatherin,' and the word was passed around over the neighborhood. Men, women and children all attended, and the labor of huskin' the corn was always forgotten in the frolic. Often have I seen a hundred men and women, of all ages, husk all night and never a one of them complain of being tired. How the boys and young men would hustle the shining grain, looking for a red ear. It was a standin' custom that whenever a young man found a yellow ear of corn he should have a kiss from the girl seated nearest to him, and the girl who found the most red ears was to be married first, and to the young man who sat nearest her. To make the sport lively we would mix just a few grains of red corn with the seed corn, so as to have only a few hundred ears of that color in the whole crop. When the crowd was large a fellow was lucky if he got many kisses and luckier still if some good girl—perhaps just the one he hoped for got the largest number of red ears and sat nearest him. What a sight it would be to see a young fellow find an ear which entitled him to kiss some pretty, bashful girl. Girl-like, she would jump and run as soon as she saw what was coming, and then began the chase, up and over and around the pile of unhusked corn, through the barn and out and around the barn-yard, until she was caught, generally in some secluded corner, where the fellow could steal half-dozen kisses, instead of one."—*Indianapolis News.*

Changing Dates.

Of course you are all going to have trouble when you begin a letter. One gets on such good terms with a year that when it is gone he retains associations of the old friend which are not readily shaken of. So you will write "1889," scratch it out write "1890" and throw away the sheet of paper. You will catch yourself doing this until you take a big sheet and scrawl all over it "New York, Jan.—, 1890," and again and again. Now you think you are safe; but you are not. When you begin to write another letter the year has quite slipped out of your mind, Perhaps you get through your letter before you discover the mistake.

"This is too bad," you say. You wonder if you will ever get used to the new year. No doubt you will, and very soon at that. It was just as bad a year ago, and a year from now you will find 1890 tagging after you when you want the company of 1891. But if it is difficult to change the year, how will it be with the century? Think of ten years from now. You could always depend on the "18" But when you have to write 1901 there will be a change! And after you have been writing it for six months it will look so natural that when you run across a date with an "18" in it, say 1889, it will seem odd, old fashioned to you, as 1779 does now. After the first plunge cold water is not so chilling.—*New York Tribune.*

DRIVING A YOKE OF OXEN.

We were sitting on the veranda of a village hotel in Wisconsin when a man drove up with a yoke of oxen and entered a hardware store opposite.

"The ox is a curious animal, when you come to study him,' observed the agent of a New York hardware house.

'Yes, and it is quite a knack to drive a yoke of them,' replied the drummer from the Philadelphia cloth house.

'Pooh!

'Don't you believe it!'

'Naw! Anybody can drive oxen'

"They can, eh! I'll go you five that you can't drive that yoke around the square without an accident of some sort.'

'Done!'

And we went over and told the farmer what was up, and promised him the stakes, no matter who won. He looked rather anxious, but finally consented, and the drummer took the gad stepped to the shoulder of the nigh ox, and called out:

'Gee up, boys—come along, now!

They looked at him in astonishment, shook their heads, and the farmer called out:

'Look out a little for that off ox. He's bin sort o' sneezy all day.'

'Oh, I'm onto him. Gee up I say!'

He touched the off one with the gad, and they moved off at a fast pace. We followed, of course, and they proceeded fairly well to the first corner. Here was where they were to turn to the left, and the drummer called out:

'Gee there, boy—Whoa gee!'

But they didn't. They put their heads down elevated their tails, and started for the country on a wild run, and in three minutes were out of sight. The farmer received the $10, and then he started after them. We did not see him again until dark. Then he came in on foot to hunt us up, and say:

'Boys, it was kind in you to give me that $10, but when I came to figure up damages I found my self just $37 short. That 'ere partner of yours had better let oxen alone after this and try hogs or geese.'

Dogs That Wore Bracelets.

Just now dogs are as much a part of a fashionable woman's equipment as fur shoulder capes, and the variety of the breed of this chief friend of man, as it appears on the Broadway promenade, is as wonderful as the names of the animals themselves. My lady's jewel-case contains, among other decorations, silver and gold collars for her lap-dog, and the most costly of these canine decorations are richly set with gems But of all the eccentricities of this fashion the most conspicuous was encountered in Broadway.

A woman, very handsomely dressed, was on parade accompanied by Buttons, clad in a tightly fitting brown velvet suit. By a lash he held two small cocker spaniels, whose backs were covered with velvet blankets. About the neck of each dog was a silver collar studded with sapphires and upon the left fore leg, above the first joint, each dog wore a prettily-chased silver bracelet, fastened to his collar by a slender silver chain. The procession was an exceedingly dignified one, but that did not prevent a dozen messenger boys following up on Button's heels and subjecting him to the most unmerciful storm of ridicule.—*New York Times.*

Is it to be Repeated.

THE YEAR THAT HAD NO WINTER AND NO SUMMER.

The winter of 1889 and 1890, so far, has had companions. The year 1815 and 1816 enjoyed an open winter. Snow fell in November 1815, but there was none in December to speak of. Christmas and New Year were warm, open and green. The people predicted all sorts of dire calamities, and the result would seem to justify it. January, 1816, was a very mild month. The sun shone nearly every day, and a little snow that fell hardly covered the earth and soon melted. People prepared for storms and extreme cold weather in February, but were disappointed, as it was even milder than January, March gave place to cold and boisterous winds. And the summer of 1816 has been referred to by contemporaneous writers as the year without a summer. Snow and ice prevailed every month. April grew colder as the days passed, ending with snow and ice and very low temperatures. In May ice formed an inch thick in the streams. Buds and flowers were killed except in a few instances. Farmers built log fires around their corn fields during the frosty nights. The heat and smoke moderated the chilly atmosphere and saved their corn crop. Frost, ice and snow were common in June, and all attempts to raise vegetable products failed. The condition of the farmers is described as being desperate. About five inches of snow fell when the rye had been in head. Some farmers took long ropes with a man holding at each end and walked through the field of rye, dragging the rope to strip off the snow from the stalks and head of rye. That which was stripped off was killed by the frost, and that which was not stripped off yielded a fair crop. July was accompanied with frost and ice. The Fourth was cold, and blustering winds, raw and uncomfortable, swept the entire Atlantic coast. On the day following ice was formed the thickness of window glass in New York City, all through New England and in Pennsylvania. In August ice half an inch thick was frequently seen. September and October presented the nearest approach to summer weather of any other months in the year. Of the crops, wheat was under an average, there was no corn of any account, no fruit. Prices ruled high. Corn was selling the following spring for $4.50 to $5 per bushel for seed.

CATARRH,

Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. DIXON & SON, 304 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—*Scientific American.*

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully.

AGENTS WANTED Active, Energetic Men can make from $25 to $150 per month selling for us and enjoy the comfort of knowing that they are working for an old and reliable firm. Desirable territory in towns and counties can be secured by prompt application. We grow the stock we offer. Address FRANKLIN DAVIS & CO. Nurserymen, Baltimore, Md. Jan. & Mar.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	NORTH.			
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Northumberland	2 40	1 50	10 00	6 15
Cameron	2 55	....	10 15	6 30
Chulasky	....	....	10 19	....
Danville	3 08	2 11	10 36	6 41
Catawissa	3 25	....	10 43	6 58
Rupert	3 30	2 30	10 50	7 05
Bloomsburg	3 34	2 35	10 57	7 12
Espy	3 41	2 41	11 05	7 20
Lime Ridge	3 50	....	11 12	7 27
Willow Grove	3 54	....	11 16	7 31
Briarcreek	3 58	....	11 20	7 35
Berwick	4 05	2 59	11 27	7 42
Beach Haven	4 11	....	11 34	7 49
Hick's Ferry	4 18	....	11 38	7 55
Shickshinny	4 30	3 20	11 48	8 08
Hunlock's	4 40	....	11 58	8 17
Nanticoke	4 50	3 36	12 06	8 24
Avondale	4 54	....	12 10	8 28
Plymouth	4 59	3 45	12 15	8 33
Plymouth Junction	5 04	....	12 20	8 38
Kingston	5 08	3 53	12 27	8 45
Bennetts	5 12	....	12 31	8 49
Wyoming	5 17	....	12 35	8 53
West Pittston	5 22	4 02	12 40	8 58
Pittston	5 27	4 06	12 45	9 03
Lackawanna	5 40	....	12 53	9 09
Taylorville	5 45	....	1 00	9 17
Bellevue	5 54	....	1 15	9 30
Scranton	6 00	4 28	1 30	9 33
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

STATIONS.	SOUTH.			
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Scranton	6 10	9 50	1 53	6 20
Bellevue	6 15	9 55	....	6 25
Taylorville	6 20	10 00	2 02	6 30
Lackawanna	6 28	10 08	2 10	6 37
Pittston	6 36	10 16	2 18	6 45
West Pittston	6 42	10 22	2 24	6 50
Wyoming	6 47	10 27	2 29	6 55
Maltby	6 51	10 30	....	6 59
Bennetts	6 55	10 34	2 37	7 03
Kingston	6 58	10 38	2 40	7 07
Plymouth Junction	7 05	10 42	2 45	7 12
Plymouth	7 10	10 47	2 50	7 16
Avondale	7 14	10 51	2 55	7 21
Nanticoke	7 19	10 55	2 59	7 25
Hunlock's	7 26	11 02	3 06	7 43
Shickshinny	7 37	11 12	3 20	7 55
Hick's Ferry	7 55	11 29	3 31	8 07
Beach Haven	8 01	11 34	3 40	8 15
Berwick	8 07	11 40	3 47	8 20
Briar Creek	8 13	....	3 53	8 27
Willow Grove	8 16	11 50	3 57	8 31
Lime Ridge	8 20	11 54	4 02	8 35
Espy	8 26	12 01	4 09	8 41
Bloomsburg	8 32	12 06	4 15	8 47
Rupert	8 37	12 12	4 22	8 52
Catawissa	8 42	12 17	4 28	8 57
Danville	8 57	12 32	4 46	9 15
Chulasky	....	....	4 54	....
Cameron	9 07	12 41	5 00	9 28
Northumberland	9 22	12 55	5 15	9 45
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry, and Erie.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 10th 1889.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG as follows:

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, etc., 6:00, 11:05 a. m.

For Williamsport, Milton and Danville 7:33 a. m. 3:16, 11:05 p. m.

For Catawissa 6:00, 7:30, 11:05 a. m., 12:20, 5:00 6:35 p. m.

For Rupert 6:01, 7:30, 11:05 a. m., 12:20, 3:16, 5:00, 6:35, 11:05 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 7:45 a. m. 4:00 p. m. and via Easton 9:45 a. m. 3:45 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10:00 a. m. 6:30 p. m.

Leave Reading 11:50 a. m. 7:57 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12:30 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1:21 a. m. 9:18 p. m.

Leave Williamsport 9:15 a. m. 4:15 p. m.

Leave Catawissa 6:55, 8:00 a. m., 1:30, 5:20, 6:15 11:19 p. m.

Leave Rupert 6:16, 7:03, 8:08, 11:21 a. m. 1:38, 3:31, 6:22, 11:21 p. m.

For Baltimore Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Girard Avenue Station Phila. (P. & R. R. R.) 4:25, 8:30, 11:00 a. m. 1:25, 4:30, 6:54, 7:30 p. m. Sundays 4:25, 11:00 a. m. 4:30, 5:54, 7:30 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Pier 7, Chestnut Street Wharf, and South Street Wharf:

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

Week days—Express, 9:00, a. m. 4:00 p. m. Accomodation, 7:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.

Sundays—Express, 9:00 a. m Accomodation 8:00 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Depot corner Atlantic and Arkansas Avenues: Week days—Express, 7:00, a. m. and 4:00 p. m. Accomodation, 8:05 a. m. and 4:31 p. m.

Sundays—Express, 4:00 p. m. Accomodation, 7:00 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

C. G. HANCOCK, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

A. A. McLEOD, Vice Pres. & Gen'l. Manager.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect NOV. 10, 1889. Trains leave Sunbury

EASTWARD

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York 5.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 3.10 p. m.; Washington 5.55 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.39 p. m.—Day Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 6.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.05 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 5.15 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Pullman sleeping car from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

1.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 a. m. New York, 9.50 a. m.; Through Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

2.50 a. m.—Southern Express (daily) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Baltimore 7.20, a. m. and Washington 8.45, a. m. and through Pullman sleeping cars to Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily), for Erie and all Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.35—News Express (daily) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.43 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.15 p. m. Williamsport Express (daily) for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Baltimore, 4.50 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily arriving at Sunbury 9.53. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 8.50 a. m.; Washington 8.10 a. m. Baltimore 9.00 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 1.48 p.m. with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 10 50